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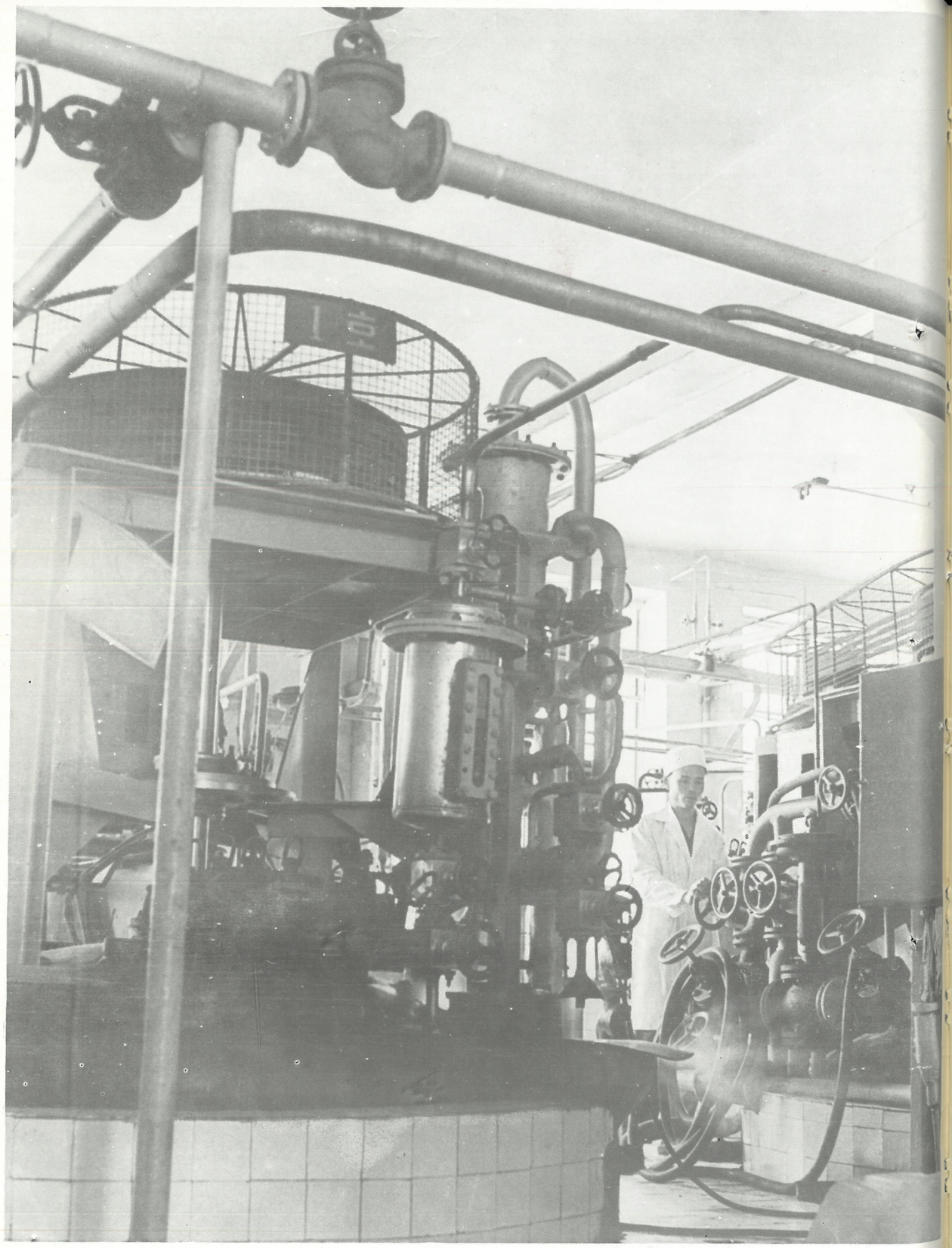

Korea Today

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FRONT COVER: Upholding the beacon fire of new technical innovation lit by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Red machine-makers of the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Factory push ahead vigorously with the automation of production processes reforming the organization of production in a revolutionary way to effect a great innovation in the production of machine tools. Photo shows the automation line of bed processing made by the heroic working class of Huichon

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Modern medicine production bases have been built throughout the country to add lustre to the universal free medical service system established by the fatherly Leader and to improve the health of the working people

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Marshal KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Sends Message of Congratulations to Entire Young Pioneers on 25th Anniversary of Founding of Korean Young Pioneers' Corps

Message of Congratulations to the Entire Young Pioneers

Dear comrades Young Pioneers,

Today the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its founding amid the deep love of our Party and people.

On the occasion of this significant day, I send my warm congratulations to all the Young Pioneers, the future of our fatherland and the successors to our revolutionary cause.

The Korean Young Pioneers' Corps is a revolutionary communist mass organization of the children formed with sons and daughters of the workers, peasants and other working people. The Korean Young Pioneers' Corps is only 25 years old, but it has deep historical roots and brilliant revolutionary tradition. The Korean communist juvenile movement has a proud history of 45 years, even if we count it from 1926 when the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, the first children's revolutionary organization, was formed in our country. Our children have covered a path of an arduous yet glorious struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors, generation after generation, for nearly half a century, as young revolutionary soldiers, holding high the red banner of revolution.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our children grew to be the phoenix of revolution through the revolutionary organizational life and in the flames of the bloody struggle and greatly contributed to the struggle for the liberation and independence of our fatherland. By their gallant struggle, they supplied lofty models of the young revolutionary soldiers and it was they who, after growing up, became the pillars in founding our Party and Republic. The brilliant revolutionary tradition of the juvenile movement in our country took shape in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The red flags of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Children's Corps were succeeded to be the flag of the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps after the liberation. Our children, who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and were educated by the Workers' Party of Korea, grew to be staunch young fighters through the Young Pioneers' Corps life and made an active contribution to building a new democratic Korea.

Especially during the great Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our resourceful Young Pioneers helped the front and the rear at the risk of their lives and, following the Workers' Party members, formed children's guerillas and fought the enemy courageously everywhere, displaying to the world the bravery of the Korean children.

A large number of hero fighters of the Fatherland Liberation War emerged from among the young revolutionary fighters who had gone through the Young Pioneers' Corps life.

Our Young Pioneers always loyal to the Party and revolution carried on a brisk movement of doing various good things including "midget plan" activities in the period of post-war rehabilitation and construction and the period of socialist construction, thereby helping in the economic construction and defence upbuilding of the country for all they were worth and doing much to the building of our country into a socialist industrial state.

The great socialist gains and happy life of our people today are associated with the precious exploits of struggle performed by the Korean Young Pioneers. As true sons and daughters of the Party and the people, young revolutionary soldiers and little builders, our Young Pioneers have creditably carried out the lofty task assigned to them and are reliably preparing themselves to be the reserves of communist construction.

The Korean Young Pioneers' Corps has grown into a big revolutionary organization rallying over 2 million children of our country.

It is a great joy and pride of our Party and people that the Young Pioneers who will succeed to our revolution are growing up in such an excellent way.

I highly praise the proud achievements made by the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps in the past period and extend warm thanks to our dear Young Pioneers who added lustre to the honour of our fatherland with their gallant struggle.

Dear comrades Young Pioneers!

You should not rest content with the already made successes. We are now on the road of revolution. The Young Pioneers should study harder and prepare themselves better to carry on revolution generation after generation and to build a paradise of socialism and communism in the fatherland.

On this occasion of significantly marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps, I have a few things to ask the Young Pioneers to do.

Firstly, the Young Pioneers should actively participate in the organizational life of the Young Pioneers' Corps.

The Young Pioneers' Corps life is the first step of the political organizational life of people and the basic organizational life for the revolutionization of the whole society. Only by actively participating in the organizational life of the Young Pioneers' Corps can the Young Pioneers study well and grow up to be fine revolutionaries through constant revolutionary tempering.

To take an active part in the organizational life of the Young Pioneers' Corps—this is the greatest honour and the sacred duty of the children.

The Young Pioneers should love and value the organization and faithfully participate in the Young Pioneers' Corps life, always cherishing deep in their hearts the honour of being members of the Young Pioneers' Corps. The Young Pioneers should treasure political life like the anti-Japanese guerillas and Children's Corps members who were faithful to revolutionary organizational life and bend consistent efforts to make political life shine from the Young Pioneers' Corps days.

The Young Pioneers should arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of our Party, know well of the Rules of the Young Pioneers' Corps and act in accordance with them. The Young Pioneers should attend Young Pioneers' Corps meetings without omission, carry out without fail the tasks given by the Young Pioneers' Corps organization and abide by the organizational discipline of the Young Pioneers' Corps of their own accord. The Young Pioneers should always lead an organizational and collective life and settle all matters by firmly relying on the Young Pioneers' Corps organization.

The Young Pioneers should make criticism and self-criticism well. Through the organizational life of the Young Pioneers' Corps they should always temper themselves to be the reserves of communist construction with a revolutionary world outlook, following fine examples, combating wrong practices and frankly criticizing and rectifying their mistakes.

The Young Pioneers should be independent in their organizational life. The Young Pioneers should make a practice of holding meetings by themselves, without being instructed by someone else, and discussing matters, deciding upon them and carrying decisions into effect without fail.

Secondly, the Young Pioneers should be a model in school life.

Studying is the most important task of the school children. Only those who study well can grow up to be fine reserves of communist construction.

The Young Pioneers should heighten zeal for study and strictly observe discipline in study and should spare time to study and study hard. The Young Pioneers should study well to become all top mark or honour pupils. The Young Pioneers should know well our language, the history of the revolution of our country and the geography of our country, and make efforts to get a rich, diversified knowledge including scientific and technical knowledge and literary and artistic knowledge.

The Young Pioneers should like to read books, form a habit of liking to read books and should read many revolutionary books and good books.

The Young Pioneers should thoroughly establish *Juche* in study and be sure to acquire

living knowledge useful for the revolution and socialist and communist construction in our country in learning even a single letter and handling even a single experimental apparatus.

The Young Pioneers should be exemplary in observing communist morality and briskly conduct various sports activities to harden their bodies constantly and soundly.

Thus, the Young Pioneers should all train themselves as revolutionaries well prepared mentally, morally and physically, as reserves of communist construction developed in an all-round way.

Thirdly, the Young Pioneers should ardently love our socialist system and value the property of the country and society and take good care of it.

The socialist system of our country is the best social system under which all the working people work, study and enjoy a happy life to their heart's content. The Young Pioneers, cherishing the infinite honour and pride of studying to their heart's satisfaction and growing up under this happy system, should make all efforts to consolidate our socialist system and add lustre to it.

The spirit of loving the fatherland and the people and loving the socialist system finds expression in valuing and loving the property of the country and society gained through the hard-fought struggle of the revolutionary forerunners and with the sweat and blood of the people. The Young Pioneers should value and handle with care all the furnishings of their schools down to a single desk, a single chair and a single sheet of glass. The Young Pioneers should value, love and protect well the property of the factories and cooperative farms, theatres, cinema houses, hospitals, parks and all other property of the country and people.

Fourthly, the Young Pioneers should bitterly hate the enemies of revolution and courageously fight against them.

The Young Pioneers are the new generation who have neither experienced exploitation and oppression nor undergone the trials of the arduous revolutionary struggle. The Young Pioneers should firmly arm themselves with the spirit of hating imperialism, landlords and capitalists from their childhood so as to make revolution generation after generation.

The Young Pioneers must not forget even a moment the miserable life our people had lived, subjected to all sorts of exploitation and oppression under the rule of the imperialists, landlords and capitalists in the past. The Young Pioneers should be fully aware of the aggressive nature of imperialism and the exploiting nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and learn to wage an uncompromising struggle against all class enemies. In particular, the Young Pioneers should further intensify their hatred for U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the deadly enemies of our people. The U.S. imperialists keep occupying the southern half of our fatherland and the Japanese militarists are running riot to invade our country again. The Young Pioneers should firmly prepare themselves ideologically so that they can fight resolutely against U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

The Young Pioneers should heighten revolutionary vigilance at any time and any place. The landlords and capitalists and all other class enemies are always biding their time to destroy our socialist system and do harm to the public property of our people. We should round up in good time all the spies, subversive elements and saboteurs. The Young Pioneers should become active champions and reliable defenders of socialism firmly guarding the gains of revolution from the enemy's encroachment.

Fifthly, the Young Pioneers should have the spirit of collectivism that one strives for all and all for one.

Collectivism is the basis of social life under socialism and communism. Only those who love comrades, the people and revolutionary organizations and collectives from early years can become true Communists.

The Young Pioneers should always treasure and love comrades and help each other and learn from each other and join efforts to lead forward comrades who are lagging behind. The Young Pioneers should also love revolutionary organizations and collectives and value the interests of collectives and the honour of organizations.

The Young Pioneers should oppose egoism.

Egoism is a survival of capitalist idea. With egoistic ideas one can not build communist society nor can one live in communist society. The Young Pioneers must not do such things as to value their own things only and do harm to others. They should always be ready to struggle devotedly for comrades and collectives, for the country and society.

Sixthly, the Young Pioneers should have beautiful, communist moral character.

The Young Pioneers should be the best ones in observing public orders. To observe well public orders and public morals, the Young Pioneers should always be neatly dressed, decent in behaviour and be proper in the manner of walking and do not do anything harmful to children, speak good words and respect teachers and elders and have good manners. The Young Pioneers should be honest and modest and consciously observe all orders of life and discipline in school and society.

The Young Pioneers should actively carry on the "greening guard" activities to make mountains and fields of our beautiful fatherland more green and make trees grow thick and green and flowers come into full bloom in towns and villages. The Young Pioneers should carry on well the "hygiene guard" activities and thus always keep themselves clean, keep houses and schools neat and tidy, keep their villages and roads clean and exterminate flies, mosquitoes and other harmful insects.

Seventhly, the Young Pioneers should love labour and help in socialist construction of the country with all efforts.

All the wealth of our society and the happy life of the people are all created by labour. Labour in socialist society is most worthwhile and honourable. It is one of the most important qualities of the Communists to love labour.

The Young Pioneers should cultivate from the young age the habits of loving labour, taking pleasure in labour and working diligently. The Young Pioneers should always show sincerity in their work at home and school and take an active part in public labour for the collectives and society. The Young Pioneers should hate work-shyness and loafing as an expression of the exploiting class idea and wage a resolute struggle against them.

The Young Pioneers should widely conduct the movement of doing good things for the country and society. The Young Pioneers should become young socialist builders who make additions to the economic life of the country by energetically conducting the "midget plan" activities and help the socialist construction with might and main.

Eighthly, the Young Pioneers should be good at social and political activities.

Our Young Pioneers must not be "bookworms" but they should actively participate in the social and political activities from the young age to grow into competent political activists. The Young Pioneers must know well of our Party's policies set forth in each period, explain and propagandize them in various forms and by various methods at factories, rural villages, construction sites and people's neighbourhood units in after-school hours and during vacation and conduct a wide range of activities useful socially and politically.

Through their social and political activities the Young Pioneers should further enrich the knowledge they learn at schools, temper themselves politically and ideologically and make an active contribution to the work of revolutionizing the families, people's neighbourhood units and the whole society.

Ninthly, the Young Pioneers should support the South Korean people and children in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and wage an active struggle for promoting the reunification of the fatherland.

Today the people and children in the northern half of the Republic live under the happy socialist system studying to their heart's content. But the people and children in the southern half are still undergoing intense sufferings under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. The South Korean people and children are now going in rags and suffering from hunger under dual and treble exploitation and oppression and a large number of children are wandering about streets, denied the opportunities of learning.

The happier the Young Pioneers in the northern half of the Republic live, the more they should remember the poor South Korean people and children, and they should support and encourage with all might the South Korean people and children in their struggle against U.S. and Japanese imperialism and their stooges and for freedom and liberation. Our Young Pioneers should harden their bodies and minds still further for hastening the day when they will live in happiness, studying to their heart's content and romping about joyously together with the South Korean children in a reunified fatherland.

Tenthly, the Young Pioneers should strengthen internationalist friendship and solidarity with the children of various countries of the world.

The Korean Young Pioneers should unite with the children of the socialist countries, unite with the children of all the countries of the world fighting against U.S. imperialism and for freedom and liberation, peace and democracy and socialism and, together with them, wage a vigorous struggle to build in this world a new society where there is neither imperialism nor landlord and capitalist classes.

Comrades Young Pioneers,

Endlessly broad and bright is the future of the Korean Young Pioneers. Lying ahead of the Young Pioneers are a unified fatherland and a new era of the fatherland in which socialism will have completely triumphed and spread before them is a bright paradise of communism.

The Young Pioneers, the heroes of the new, happy era, are granted the great honour of enjoying all happiness to their heart's content in the paradise of socialism and communism and assigned a heavy duty to bring the paradise into more beautiful blossom.

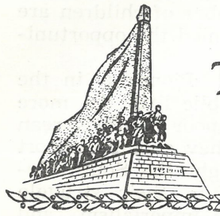
The future of our fatherland depends upon how the Young Pioneers are prepared and grow. The Young Pioneers must all firmly unite under the flag of the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps and prove more successful in their study and the Young Pioneers' Corps life to grow up stoutly into true successors to our revolution and the reliable reserves of communist construction.

I firmly believe that all the Young Pioneers of our country will creditably live up to the trust and expectation of the Party.

Let us always prepare ourselves to become the reserves of communist construction!

KIM IL SUNG

June 6, 1971



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

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The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, Syngman Rhee puppet clique, rejected the reasonable proposals of the Government of the Republic for the realization of the peaceful unification of the country, and at last started the war of aggression against the Korean people by launching a surprise armed attack on the northern half on June 25, 1950.

The armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists forced our people to suspend their peaceful labour and undergo the severe trials of war.

The war forced upon us by the U.S. imperialists was a life-and-death struggle to decide whether we defend the independence of the fatherland and the honour of the nation or fall into U.S. imperialist colonial slavery.

The struggle of the Korean people against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was a just national-liberation war to repulse the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and safeguard the freedom and independence of the country, a fierce class struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices, the domestic forces of reaction, and a bitter anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism. At the same time, it was a great revolutionary war for smashing the U.S. imperialist scheme to unleash another world war through expansion of the Korean war, for defending the security of the socialist camp and world peace and further developing the world revolutionary movement.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appointed the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategic genius, as Chairman of the Military Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.

Taking upon his shoulders all the Party, Government and military affairs, all work at the front and in the rear, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the entire Korean people to the struggle for victory in the war.

In his historic radio address **"Every Effort for Victory in the War"** made on June 26, 1950, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth militant tasks for victory in the war and called upon the entire Korean people and the men and officers of the People's Army to rise as one in the sacred struggle for wiping out the U.S. imperialist armed invaders and their stooges from the territory of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the address that in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee gang the Korean people must defend with their lives the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its Constitution, overthrow the traitorous puppet regime in the southern half and liberate the southern half of our country from the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, restore in the southern half the people's committees—the organs of genuine people's power—and accomplish the cause of national unification under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung raised the slogan "Everything for victory in the war!" and turned the front and the rear into a formidable combat formation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took emergency measures to strengthen the People's Army, place the country's economy on a war footing and consolidate the rear.

The war forced upon the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists was a severe trial to them.

Our Republic was then still young. Our people were liberated only five years before from the Japanese imperialist yoke and it was only two years after the birth of the People's Army. Our economic power was still weak, too.

Under these circumstances, the Korean people had to fight against the U.S. imperialists who had the strongest military and economic power in the capitalist world and a long history of aggressive wars, and the armed invaders of 16 countries headed by them and the stooge of the U.S. imperialists, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

This really could not but be a hard strain for our people.

But as leading their van was Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, military strategic genius and the great Leader of the revolution, who had beaten the strong Japanese imperialists even in the worst conditions without any help except the support of the revolutionary masses during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, our people were filled with the firm conviction that they could surely defeat the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a subtle analysis of the unjust character of the aggressive war by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their vulnerability, the adventuristic nature of their strategy, the instability of imperialist alliance, etc. He also fully analyzed all factors of victory in the war— the just character of the war the Korean people were waging, the political and moral superiority of our People's Army inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, inexhaustible might of the people united closely around the Party and the Leader, indestructible vitality of the people's democratic system and the international support and encouragement of the peoples of the whole world. Then he laid down brilliant strategic and tactical lines in each period and stage of the war and guided the entire people and People's Army to victory in the war.

At the first stage of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the strategic line of frustrating the enemy's armed invasion and going over swiftly to the counter-offensive to smite and wipe out the main forces of the enemy with a high degree of manoeuvre and successive blows before the U.S. imperialist aggressors could bring in large troops in reinforcement, and thereby liberating the people of the southern half.

The People's Army which, thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's superb strategy and tactics and commanding art, repulsed the surprise attack of the enemy and went over to the counter-offensive, continued to advance southward, administering a crushing blow to the enemy.

Already at the beginning of the counter-offensive, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the enemy's designs, his deployment and so on, and, on this basis, set forth the detailed operational lines and skilfully commanded the People's Army units in their combat actions.

This enabled the People's Army firmly to take the initiative from the outset of the war and keep striking at the enemy, allowing him no breathing space to strengthen his defences in new sectors.

Advancing southward like surging waves, the People's Army liberated the Seoul area, where the main enemy forces were concentrated, three days after the outbreak of the war and continued to advance in the direction of Taejon breaking through the enemy sectors of defence.

The U.S. imperialists tried madly to check the advance of our People's Army by reinforcing their forces of aggression in a big way.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his radio address on July 8, 1950, emphasized that the entire Korean people and men and officers of the People's Army should decisively rout and drive out the armed invaders from our land and achieve the final victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, appealing to them as follows:

"Let us march forward to drive out the U.S. imperialists to the last man from the soil of the country where generation after generation of our ancestors lie buried and where our beloved younger generation is growing up. Let us carry our righteous liberation struggle to a victorious conclusion so that the glorious flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will wave high over Pusan, Mokpo and Mt. Halla-san on Cheju-do Island."

In response to the militant call of the Leader, the People's Army continued to advance southward, dealing a crushing blow at the enemy.

Even with their large military reinforcements the U.S. imperialist aggressors could not alter the situation on the front.

The combined People's Army units that had closed in upon Taejon, a point of strategic and operational importance for the enemy, applied various tactics—frontal attack, annihilation through encirclement, swift manoeuvre and detour, ambush and assault—and won a shining victory in completely wiping out the 24th Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression army which the U.S. imperialist aggressors had boasted as an "ever-victorious division" and in routing and finishing off large numbers of puppet army troops, thereby liberating Taejon.

The operation for liberating Taejon conducted under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung inflicted a mortal defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggression forces; it again showed clearly the invincible force of his outstanding strategy and tactics.

In those days of fierce battles, Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the front under a rain of shells to plan and direct operations personally, and inspired and encouraged the fighting men and officers in the trenches.

Under the superb leadership of the respected and beloved Leader, the People's Army men

and officers, displaying matchless bravery and mass heroism, routed the U.S. imperialist aggressors and liberated more than 90 per cent of the whole territory of the southern half and over 92 per cent of its population in one month and half and drove the enemy into a corner, the narrow area of North and South Kyongsang Provinces, thus registering brilliant war results.

While commanding the People's Army units at the front, Comrade Kim Il Sung made every effort to organize and enlist the entire people in the rear for victory in the war.

In wholehearted response to the militant call of the Leader, the people in the rear came out as one in the sacred war to annihilate the enemy. About 850,000 youths and students volunteered for the front in only a few weeks after the war started.

Our working class formed workers' regiments everywhere to go to the front and, at the same time, voluntarily prolonged the working hours, organized and unfolded a "front shock brigade movement," a "youth workteam movement" and various other types of emulation drives for increased production to aid the front. The peasants put all their patriotic zeal into the wartime production of food. And our transport fighters ensured wartime transportation, improving every minute.

Comrade Kim Il Sung directed the work of forming Party and government bodies and public organization and carrying out a land reform and other democratic reforms in those areas of the southern half liberated by the People's Army, and thus ensured democratic freedom and rights for the people there. The political and economic footholds of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were eliminated in vast areas of the southern half, and a new democratic system and order was established in all spheres of social life.

The liberated people of the southern half, full of joy at the new life, rallied firmly around the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung did all they could to aid the People's Army advancing southward.

Large numbers of patriotic youths and students in the southern half voluntarily joined the Volunteers' Corps and took part in the sacred war for the annihilation of the enemy. Their number reached more than 400,000 in a few weeks after the liberation by the People's Army.

Faced with defeat, the U.S. imperialist aggressors made frenzied efforts. The U.S. imperialists mobilized all their Pacific forces, ground, naval and air, and part of their Mediterranean fleet and even brought the armed forces of their satellite countries to the Korean front by abusing the signboard of the "United Nations" in a vain attempt to seize our country at a rush.

In September 1950 they conducted a large-scale landing operation on the Inchon area by mobilizing over 300 war vessels, more than 1,000 planes and upwards of 50,000 troops, while rushing hundreds of thousands of fresh troops to the front.

In view of the new military and political situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth strategic line of ensuring the strategic retreat of the main forces of the People's Army by retarding the enemy's advance and gaining time on the one hand and, on the other, of organizing new reserve units to form strong counter-offensive groups in order to prepare for a fresh, decisive blow at the enemy and turn the general war situation in our favour.

The strategic line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a most positive and wise line aimed to weaken and defeat the enemy who had secured temporary superiority, and preserve and strengthen the forces of our army, reorganizing them swiftly to deal a decisive blow at the enemy.

In his radio address on October 11, 1950, Comrade Kim Il Sung called upon the entire people and men and officers of the People's Army to defend every inch of soil of the country with blood, prepare all forces for delivering a new decisive blow to the enemy and smite and wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to the last man from our land.

In wholehearted response to the call of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire people fought heroically even in the difficult period of temporary retreat, with the firm conviction that they could surely win the final victory if only they fought bravely, rallied firmly around him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung resolutely organized battles for defending the Seoul-Inchon area where the enemy staged large-scale landing operations, and foiled the enemy's scheme and ensured the operations for the organized retreat of the main units from the front. The main People's Army units completed their retreat successfully in a short span of time, dealing a heavy blow at the enemy everywhere.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the second front was formed behind the enemy line with some of the main units in retreat so as to inflict tremendous losses upon the enemy's manpower and materiel, liberate many enemy-occupied areas and prepare themselves to join in the new offensive operations of the People's Army later. Thanks to this measure, the enemy was put on the defensive and hit hard both in front and rear.

In response to the appeal of the Leader to organize guerilla units to strike at the U.S. imperialist aggressors, give the enemy not a

gram of rice and resist and fight him in every way, the Party members and people behind the enemy line formed the people's guerilla units and attacked by surprise and wiped out the enemy in many places. Even young boys organized guerilla units and beat the enemy, thereby making him shudder with uneasiness and fear.

From the first days of the war the U.S. imperialists resorted to all sorts of most barbarous methods of warfare unprecedented in the war history. The U.S. imperialists killed peaceable inhabitants savagely by their indiscriminate bombing of schools and hospitals, cultural establishments and populated areas and, particularly during our temporary retreat, committed thrice-cursed massacres and atrocities in all parts of the country.

Referring to such brutal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out as follows:

"Engels once called the British army the most brutal army. During the second World War, the German fascist army outdid the British army in its savagery. No human brains could ever imagine more diabolical and more horrible barbarities than those committed by the Hitlerite villains at that time.

"But in Korea, the Yankees surpassed by far the Hitlerites."

No amount of bestiality on the part of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, could ever bring the Korean people to their knees.

Even in the hard days of retreat, our people remained true to the call of the Leader to the end and fought heroically, following the example of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had thought and acted according to his ideas and will in any adversity and had not even hesitated to lay down their lives in carrying out his orders and instructions.

The enemy's plan to occupy the whole territory of our country at a breath fizzled out completely.

In late October 1950, the strategic retreat of the People's Army ended under the superb leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the war entered the third stage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that the strategic line at the new stage where a counter-offensive would be taken was to drive away the enemy, who had made an inroad into the northern half, to the south of the 38th parallel and weaken his strength through a constant warfare of attrition while making all preparations well for victory in the war.

Conducting bold combat actions in accordance with the strategic line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the People's Army units completely liberated the enemy-held areas in the northern half of the Republic by the end of December 1950 and foiled the enemy's much-vaunted "Christmas general offensive." Meanwhile, the units operating on the second front behind the enemy line according to the foresighted and positive strategic plan mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, struck hard at the back of the enemy in concert with the front-line units on the counter-offensive, wiping out numerous effectives of the enemy including the U.S. imperialists' 8th Field Army commander and capturing quantities of combat materiel and technical equipment.

In order to recover from their defeat, the U.S. imperialists brought up huge military reinforcements and set out on a new military adventure. The war thus came to assume a protracted nature.

In connection with the protraction of the war Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party in December 1950 in order to further consolidate the front and the rear and take a decisive offensive against the enemy, clear away the temporary confusion caused during the retreat and improve and strengthen the work of the Party and state organs and the army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered the report **"The Present Situation and the Immediate Tasks"** at the plenary meeting.

In the report, Comrade Kim Il Sung criticized some undisciplined practices revealed during the temporary retreat and set it forth as the first and foremost task to strengthen revolutionary discipline in the Party and state organs and in the army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the more difficulties cropped up before the Party and the revolution, the more the Party discipline had to be strengthened and the unity and cohesion of the Party ranks be maintained and only in this way could the ultimate victory be achieved in the war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"One of the essential conditions for defeating the ferocious enemy and winning a glorious victory is that our Party strengthens discipline more than ever and unites its ranks more steel-like around the Party Central Committee.... It should be seen that the firm work style prevails in the whole Party of carrying out the orders of the Party promptly and accurately through fire and water."

Touching upon the necessity of rejecting dogmatism and establishing *Juche* thoroughly in military activities, he also taught that the technical equipment of the army had to be improved and reinforced to suit the geographi-

cal features of our country which is mountainous and to meet the requirements of modern warfare and that a complete mastery of mountain and night warfares had to be acquired.

In the report, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task of healing the wounds caused during the temporary retreat and firmly building up the rear. He put forward the measures to restore and readjust the Party and government bodies at the shortest possible date, rehabilitate the ravaged national economy and stabilize the people's livelihood in the liberated areas. And he pointed out that those who had joined reactionary organizations during the enemy's temporary occupation should be dealt with correctly, and an all-out offensive be taken against counter-revolutionaries.

Underscoring the question of displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the war to a high degree, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our problems should be solved by ourselves, no matter who may help us and how. The masters are us, the Korean people. The masters should make more efforts. The inspirer and organizer of our people is our Workers' Party. The member of the Workers' Party is the core, active vanguard and initiator of the working people.

"Whether our nation can work out its own salvation or not depends upon how our Party works and how our People's Army fights."

In accordance with the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the plenary meeting, the Party unfolded a vigorous struggle to strengthen revolutionary discipline in all fields and organized and mobilized the entire people and People's Armymen for the ultimate victory in the war.

The Third Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee held in the grimmest days of the war had an enormous significance in arming all the Party members with the spirit of strengthening revolutionary discipline to uphold and carry out the orders and instructions of the Leader unconditionally, thereby thoroughly establishing the unitary ideological system in the whole Party, further increasing the combat power of the Party, overcoming dogmatism in military affairs, further enhancing the fighting capacity of the People's Army, consolidating the rear and achieving fresh victories at the front.

From June 1951 on, the front was fixed in the main along the 38th parallel and the war entered a new stage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in view of the new situation, set forth the strategic line of building strong defence positions and launching active position defence battles, holding out the areas in our hands and incessantly knocking the enemy out of action and, on the other hand, gaining time to further increase the fighting capacity of the People's Army and consolidate the rear all the more so as to create every condition for the final victory in the war.

Wholeheartedly upholding the line advanced by the Leader, the People's Army men and officers excavated tunnels and, relying on them, switched over to the active position defence battle, thus inflicting heavy blows in succession on the enemy through close co-operation between the infantry and artillery units.

The enemy, having suffered reverse after reverse, was compelled to propose to our side to hold armistice negotiations.

The enemy tried to get a breathing space behind the smokescreen of the armistice negotiations and retrieve his military defeat by crafty diplomatic devices.

Having seen through the enemy's attempt in advance, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified our stand and attitude to cope with it. Pointing out that no one should harbour any illusion about the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he taught that our forces should be further strengthened, the enemy be dealt military blows without respite, and the insidious attempt of the U.S. imperialists behind the smokescreen of the armistice negotiations be thoroughly foiled.

The armistice negotiations started on July 10, 1951. The enemy used every conceivable absurd argument and crafty trick in the armistice negotiations. But the foolish, sinister intrigues of the enemy were frustrated each time by the resolute and uncompromising stand of our side.

When they failed to attain their ends in the armistice negotiations, the U.S. imperialists made an attempt to launch a large-scale offensive in combination with landing operations on the coasts, while largely reinforcing their armed forces on the front, and went so far as to threaten us with atomic weapons.

But no military offensive or threat of the enemy could ever frighten the Korean people united rock-firm around the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may try to threaten the people with atomic weapons and to subdue them on the strength of their military technique, their wild ambition will inevitably come to grief....

"The valiant struggle of the Korean people has proved to the freedom-loving people of the whole world that atomic blackmail could not have any effect on their struggle for the independence and freedom of the country. The war we are waging will, therefore, give a practical lesson to the imperialist marauders and an immense encouragement to the peoples in colonies and dependent countries and will become the banner of liberation movement for the oppressed nations."

In the period from mid-August 1951 to early November, the enemy launched the "summer and autumn offensives" by mobilizing huge forces in a vain attempt to seize areas of the northern half once again and, politically, to achieve the so-called "honorable armistice" by bringing military pressure to bear upon our side.

While pretending to launch a big offensive in the western sector of the front, the enemy, who had sustained a heavy defeat in the first large-scale "summer offensive" owing to the distinguished strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, concentrated huge forces in the eastern sector of the front and again launched an "autumn offensive" viciously to seize the northern half of the Republic at a stretch in co-operation with his units to be landed on the east coast.

Having seen through the crafty scheme of the enemy in good time, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the enemy's offensive had to be crushed by moving some of our defence units from the west coast quickly to the eastern sector of the front and forming, in the meantime, an impregnable zone of defence in the area of Height 1211 where the enemy's large-scale attack was expected, and then by conducting a big annihilation operation there.

While personally commanding the defensive battle for Height 1211, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that strong reserve units were formed and the defences on the east coast further strengthened to counter the enemy's attempt for landing.

The defenders of Height 1211 who were boundlessly loyal to Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung fought bloody fights giving a wholesale death to the enemy who made attacks scores of times every day on the grim battlefield where a daily average of 30,000-40,000 enemy shells and bombs were showered and rocks were crushed into powder and the earth scorched. On Height 1211 fierce battles went on day in, day out. Through the heroic struggle the People's Army turned the height into a "Heartbreak Ridge" and the ravine below into a "Punch Bowl" for the enemy and defended the height of the country with honour.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, directing the operations for defending the height, showed paternal love for the fighting People's Army men and officers. When the defence battle for the height was going on fiercely, he told the Army Commander there that each combatant was an invaluable revolutionary comrade-in-arms and priceless asset, and earnestly instructed him to see that as it was getting chilly all of them were served with warm rice meals and hot soup and they were provided with warm beds lest they should catch cold. Encouraged by the deep love of the Leader, the defenders of the height displayed mass heroism with redoubled courage in the battles for annihilating the enemy.

Throughout the whole period of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed warm fatherly concern for every aspect of the life of the People's Army men and officers as he had done for the guerillas in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. All the commanding personnel followed his teachings and examples and fully displayed the traditional traits of revolutionary comradeship and unity between men and officers. Thus, the men and officers of the People's Army performed brilliant exploits in repulsing and thwarting at every step the large-scale offensives conducted by the enemy by employing all barbarous methods of war.

Thanks to the superiority of the military art created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the "summer and autumn offensives" of the enemy ended in failure and the enemy sustained severe defeats. It demonstrated once again to the whole world that our People's Army equipped with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and led by him, is invincible in fights against any enemy.

The U.S. imperialists, having suffered decisive setbacks in their "summer and autumn offensives," were compelled to come out again to the conference table for armistice negotiations, which they had unilaterally broken off, and to accept the proposals of our side.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, An Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter

The June 5th is the 45th anniversary of the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who devoted himself to the struggle for the restoration of his fatherland and its independence, a patriotic and revolutionary educator who dedicated everything to the education of the younger generation, and a fine revolutionary with lofty qualities and virtues.

The whole life of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a life of an ardent patriot who singleheartedly devoted his all to the independence of his country and the freedom and happiness of the posterity, a brilliant life of a revolutionary who had a strong will undaunted in any ordeals, an inexhaustive revolutionary passion and a firm conviction about the future.

On the 45th anniversary of the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, we look back with deep emotion on his brilliant revolutionary life devoted to the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, and his immortal exploits and valuable feats.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was born at Mangyongdae on July 10, 1894, as the eldest son of Mr. Kim Bo Hyon.

Born of a patriotic family, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was educated to patriotism by his grandfather and parents, experiencing a bitter life under the rule of the brigandish Japanese imperialists who were occupying Korea. From his early years he entertained animosity toward Japanese imperialism and feudal rulers and a strong patriotic will to fight for the restoration of the fatherland.

A bright boy with unsatiable desire for learning, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik studied in the Sodang or a private school, at Mangyongdae, spending his boyhood there. In 1911, at the age of 18, he entered the Pyongyang Sungsil Middle School and studied under adversity.

Even while a middle school boy, he formed the Students' Society and the Ilshin Good-will Society to educate pupils in the anti-Japanese patriotic idea.

He instilled in the broad sections of young students and the Independence Movement fighters the idea that Korea's independence should be achieved by the Korean people themselves and the confidence that the unity of the Korean people was sure to wipe out Japanese imperialism and achieve the fatherland restoration. In those days he already penetrated the aggressive and crafty natures of the Japanese imperialists and the U.S. imperialists who, hand in glove with the former, discredited the dignity of the Korean nation, and organized and guided a school strike against an American missionary, the manager of the school.

The school strike personally organized and directed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had a great significance. It was an anti-Japanese, anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors engaged in crafty machinations vociferating about "benevolence" under the guise of religion and education and against the colonial enslavement education of Japanese imperialism. The struggle unmasked the nature of the U.S. imperialists who were spreading American worship behind the back of Japanese imperialism to lay the foothold for the invasion of Korea in the future, and it fully exposed their crimes to the world.

The school strike also imbued the young students and broad masses with the conviction that when they fought in unity they could smash any foreign aggressors.

Burning with the anti-Japanese, anti-U.S. patriotic thought, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik later left the school at the half-way mark and became a professional revolutionary, with a great plan for regaining his fatherland.

The 1910's when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik began his revolutionary activities was the period in which the cries of the ruined people deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors were heard across our 3,000-ri land and the blood of patriotism boiled in the hearts of the people burning with a lofty will to achieve the independence of the country, and the anti-Japanese sentiments of the Korean people were growing day by day.

The anti-Japanese struggle of the patriotic people in various parts of our country, however, suffered repeated failures due to the harsh suppression by the enemy.

Working people from various parts of the country visit Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong County, the site associated with revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people

The prevailing situation raised an urgent demand to unite all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and give uniform leadership to various forms of anti-Japanese struggle.

That demand was met only by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and indomitable revolutionary fighter.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who became a professional revolutionary after leaving the middle school in mid-course, carried on his revolutionary activities with Mangyongdae as the centre. He endeavoured to make preparations for rallying the broad anti-Japanese forces, while strengthening contact with the anti-Japanese movement fighters at home and abroad.

In those days his activities were carried on in close contact with the anti-Japanese movement fighters active in Pyongyang, Kangdong, Sunchon, Taedong, Songchon and many other areas.

In an effort to spread the anti-Japanese struggle on a wider scale Mr. Kim Hyong Jik moved from Mangyongdae to Kangdong County in the spring of 1916. Afterwards he rallied those comrades carrying on their activities separately in different regions, and expanded their ranks constantly. Meanwhile he devoted all his energies to forming an anti-Japanese revolutionary organization in order to prepare secretly political and military forces enough to crush the Japanese imperialist devils and regain the independence of his country.

With such preparations done, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik formed the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, on March 23, 1917, with the fighters of the anti-Japanese independence movement at home and abroad.

The Korean National Association was a revolutionary organization most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, biggest in size and with a correct goal of struggle for the nation, in the period prior to the dissemi-

nation of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

The Korean National Association set it as its task of struggle to unite the anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people and foster them constantly to attain the independence and liberation of the country independently by the Korean people themselves without reliance upon outside forces.

He often said to the members of the Korean National Association:

"Wherever he may be, a Korean must not abandon his national spirit. No one grants independence to Korea. History has taught us that foreign reliance is bound to spell national ruin."

What meaningful words! While organizing and guiding the K.N.A. Mr. Kim Hyong Jik formed legal organizations, in accordance with a tradition of "gye" or an association, which had existed in our country long since. Thus came into being the "Hakkyo-gye," "Bisok-gye" and "Hyangto-gye," which were to shield the K.N.A.'s underground activities and help its work materially and spiritually, and the broad sections of masses were enlisted in them.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik educated our people in ardent anti-Japanese patriotic thought, and rallied them as one into revolutionary organizations, leading them to the path of independence, a correct path of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, thereby performing great immortal revolutionary feats.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik carried on energetic revolutionary activities notably in Pyongyang and Kangdong, rallying comrades, expanding organizations, training military cadres and personages, procuring arms and funds, propagating anti-Japanese patriotic ideas among the broad masses. But in the autumn of 1917, he was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police because of the betrayal of the K.N.A. by a stooge of Japanese imperialism.

Those were days of indescribable trials. In the Pyongyang prison he was subjected to brutal torture, persecution, appeasement and deception by the enemy. But the Japanese imperialist murderers could by no means break his indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Even in the prison, staunchly resisting and fighting the Japanese imperialists with fortitude, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik elaborated a far-reaching plan for further promotion of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people.

He was released after about one year of his struggle in the Pyongyang prison. He was now quite emaciated by the harsh torture of the Japanese imperialists. But, soon after his discharge from prison Mr. Kim Hyong Jik embarked upon the struggle again, with no thought of the recuperation of his weak body with bruises all over, inflicted in prison.

Towards the end of 1918 he left Mangyongdae to move the theatre of his revolutionary activities to the areas along the Amnok-gang River and the regions of northeast China in accordance with his plan made in prison.

He left these significant words to his families before he took leave of Mangyongdae.

"If our fatherland cannot regain independence, life is not worth living. I must fight the Japanese imperialist devils and win, even if my flesh is torn to shreds and ground to powder. If I do not succeed in the struggle, my sons will continue the cause, and if my sons leave it unfinished, my grandsons will fight and surely carry it on because we must win the independence of Korea."

What an ardent appeal full of fervent patriotism this is!

Though he departed from Pyongyang to move the stage of his revolutionary activities, the seeds of revolution he had sown in time of his revolutionary activities with the Ponghwa-ri village as the centre, spread like the wild fires throughout the country. When the March First Popular Uprising occurred, over 200 Ponghwa-ri villagers affiliated with the K.N.A., "Hakkyo-gye," "Bisok-gye," "Hyangto-gye," leading more than 1,000 people, rushed on to the Kangdong county seat and fought the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys. And at Mangyongdae a great number of patriotic people pressed upon the Pyongyang castle waging a vigorous fight.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who had moved his theatre of revolutionary activities to the areas bordering the Amnok-gang River and the regions of northeast China late in 1918, worked heart and soul to develop the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of the Korean people onto a new stage.

Around the time when he moved the centre of his revolutionary activities Marxism-Leninism began to spread in our country following the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the national movement was just shifting to the communist movement in Korea.

It was just at that historical juncture of switchover that he cut his figure as a great pioneer in the van of the struggle to achieve national liberation in reliance upon the working people and eliminate class and social inequality.

Now from those areas where he moved to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik guided the revolutionary organizations at home and abroad and dispatched underground political workers whom he had trained himself to various local regions to rally dispersed anti-Japanese forces in an organization.

At times he directed revolutionary organizations in the homeland and abroad to solve important and pressing problems for them.

In those days of revolutionary struggle carried on with Linchiang and Pataokou as the centre, he went as far as Fusung, Ssuping and Sanwenpou to direct the work of revolutionary organizations; sometimes he journeyed for his revolutionary activities to Chunggang, Huchang, Popyong, Kanggye, Pyongyang and other areas in and around South Pyongan Province.

In the meantime, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik endeavoured to procure arms and train military cadres in

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organizing the struggle for procuring arms to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and regain the independence of the fatherland by the Koreans themselves

order to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth and regain the independence of the country.

He secured arms through underground political workers in various places and, at the same time, sent people to a neighbouring country to get arms.

While procuring arms by various means he had progressive youth coming from many places of the homeland and Manchuria enlisted in the military school to rear them as military and political cadres.

In order to bring up these young men as excellent military-political cadres he frequented the school to look after their studies and military training, giving detailed guidance to it.

The areas along the Amnok-gang River where he was active were under strict surveillance of Japanese imperialism, so he was compelled to work, all the time faced up with manifold difficulties and danger. Upset and scared by his activities, the Japanese imperialist police ran frantically like a wolf to arrest him.

However, he kept up his tireless revolutionary activities, often crossing and recrossing the Amnok-gang River into the homeland, caring little about the danger befalling upon himself.

But towards the end of 1924 he was arrested when he went to Popyong from Pataokou across the Amnok-gang River to give guidance to the organizations at home.

Yet he succeeded in escaping with the help of his comrades.

He later moved the centre of his activities to the areas around Fusung, breaking through the enemy surveillance and cordons.

Though suffering from the frostbite inflicted during his escaping he barely had time to cure. He met the independence movement fighters again, stepping up his revolutionary activities with increasing vigor. But he suffered even more from his worsening illness.

Neither disease nor ferocious artifices of Japanese imperialism, however, could quench his burning zeal for the revolution and his undaunted spirit.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, combating his diseases with unbending will, sat till late at night discussing with his comrades the prospect of the independence movement and the ways and means of struggle; he sent many underground political workers into the homeland and at times

he went out at dusk for his work in spite of his illness.

As seen above, after he moved the theatre of his revolutionary activities to the area along the Amnok-gang River and regions of northeast China, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik waged an incessant struggle against Japanese imperialism for a long period of 7-8 years. Standing in the van of fight, he developed the revolutionary struggle forward, pulling through all difficulties and ordeals.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country who devoted his whole life to the restoration of his country and the freedom and liberation of the people, made also every possible effort to rear the younger generation as patriots and revolutionaries.

Busy as he was organizing and guiding revolutionary struggle at the time he, as a revolutionary and patriotic educator, set up schools himself, taught at school and took up the aiding of schools, educating many youth and students in the patriotic idea of "*Chiwon*" or lofty aim.

"*Chiwon*" signified his idea of continuous revolution that one should value the future and fight for the happiness of the morrow and his indomitable fighting spirit that one should advance with a conviction of victory in the future and with a lofty aim, going through difficulties.

Also implied in it were his independent spirit and popular patriotic educational idea that we should oppose aggression and subjugation, ardently love our country and people, foster the strength of our people to achieve the restoration of the country.

It was in this idea of "*Chiwon*" that he taught pupils at the Sunhwa School in his native village of Mangyongdae, and later at the Myongsin School in Ponghwa-*ri*, Kangdong County, bringing up children and young men as ardent patriots, indomitable revolutionaries.

He also got the K.N.A. members to establish schools and night-class courses in wide areas in the homeland, notably Pyongyang, Kangdong, Songchon, and Eunryul, etc., so as to educate the broad sections of youth and children in anti-Japanese patriotism.

In Linchiang and Pataokou where he continued his revolutionary activities he set up schools and gave an active help to school work. The Paeksan School was established by him during his revolutionary struggle in Fusung and he was the honourary school-master.

Even in those busy days of his vigorous revolutionary work he paid deep attention to the studies and education of young Marshal Kim Il Sung to bring him up into a great revolutionary.

He would tell the young Marshal about the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia where exploitation and oppression were done away with once and for all and workers and peasants became masters of the country, and about Lenin.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who was mindful of the future of his son, resolved to send the 12-year-old Marshal Kim Il Sung to the homeland for his studies there. His intention was to let his son see with his own eyes the wretched plight of his country trodden under the heels of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and learn his native tongue and the history of his country.

And so, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, with burning iron-will that the fight for independence of the country must be waged at any cost even through generations, sent his beloved son alone on the 1,000-ri long journey of snow-storms.

The whole course of revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who devoted himself to the revolutionary cause was a brilliant life, replete with glorious struggle, of an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and revolutionary and patriotic educator; it was a history of warm love dedicated to the Korean nation, a history of bloody fight against Japanese imperialism and of glorious victory.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who had fought so energetically for the independence of the country, passed away, to our regret, on June 5, 1926, at the age of 32, before he saw the day of the fatherland restoration which he had wished so ardently.

His death was indeed a great loss to the people at home and abroad and to the independence movement fighters.

But his fervent love for his country and people and his revolutionary comrades, and his noble traits were engraved deep on the hearts of the people, and their respect for him was boundless.

The lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal cause of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik for the restoration of the fatherland were carried over by his son Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and bore brilliant fruits on this land.

Our people are now enjoying a boundlessly honourable and happy life in the most advanced socialist system established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of the revolution, under his wise leadership with the pride of honour of having been born in the "country of *Juche*," "Chollima Korea" envied by all the people of the world.

Whenever we renew our loyalty to our respected great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we think of his father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, and whenever we feel deeply the profound concern shown by the Leader for our people we think of the lofty virtues of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and bow our heads in reverence for him.

The valuable exploits and lofty revolutionary, patriotic idea of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who devoted singleheartedly his whole life to the independence of the country and the happiness of all generations will shine for ever in the history of our country and live ever more in the hearts of the 40 million Korean people.

Technical Revolution with Three Major Tasks Advanced by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Great Leader of Revolution, Is a Great Revolution Hastening Complete Victory of Socialism

In his historic report made at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and outstanding Marxist-Leninist, summed up in an all-round way the brilliant successes attained by our Party and people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and clarified the three major tasks of technical revolution, advancing the grand programme for cementing and developing the socialist system and accelerating the complete victory of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught as follows:

"We should unfold an extensive technical innovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution we should fulfil in a few years ahead." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 47.)

In the above teaching Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, formulated in a classical way the three major tasks of the technical revolution for advancing the technical revolution onto a higher stage after socialist industrialization.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of revolution, the three major tasks of the technical revolution are: firstly, to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour to a considerable extent and eliminate heat-affected and harmful labour; secondly, to drastically narrow down the difference between agricultural and industrial labour; and thirdly, to free the women from the heavy burdens of household drudgery, by unfolding an extensive technical innovation movement in all the fields of the national economy.

The thought on the three major tasks of the technical revolution propounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, is the great, programmatic guide which clearly shows the way ahead of the struggle for accelerating the building of socialism and communism by pushing ahead more energetically with the technical revolution following socialist industrialization.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of revolution, are a great policy showing a clear-cut way of completely

liberating all the working people from arduous labour by drastically narrowing down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and doing away with the heavy burdens of household chores of the women.

As everyone knows, in order to build socialism and communism it is essential to eliminate the distinctions in labour and free the working people from difficult and arduous labour.

It is one of the lofty revolutionary duties for Communists to emancipate the working people, who have got rid of exploitation and suppression, from difficult and arduous work.

The first and foremost task here is to do away with the distinctions in physical labour.

It is important in obliterating the distinctions in physical labour to diminish the difference between heavy and light work and between agricultural and industrial labour and, at the same time, to free the women from household drudgery.

This means complete elimination in the production field of arduous labour which has existed for thousands of years and, furthermore, to set free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores, thereby relieving all the working people in society from arduous work and completely freeing the women from the burdens of household chores.

The thought on the three major tasks of the technical revolution clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, embodies his warm love and great care of the people. He always concerns himself in relieving all the working people from hard work and providing our people with a happier and cultural life secured by plenty of material wealth produced while making them do their work easily and safely.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, represent an ingenious policy showing the way of successfully conquering the material fortress, one of the two fortresses to be seized without fail on the way to communism, by advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher stage and consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism.

In order to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism after socialist industrialization it is necessary to develop the technical revolution onto a new, higher stage. For this, it is necessary to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The policy of markedly narrowing down the distinctions between heavy and light labour set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader, raises it as an inevitable demand to develop the technical revolution onto a new, higher stage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught as follows:

"Great efforts should be exerted, first of all, to reduce the difference between heavy and light labour, eliminate heat-affected labour and harmful labour and widely introduce semi-automation and automation in all fields of the national economy." (Ibid., 47.)

The difference between heavy and light labour, a legacy of the old society, remains even after socialist industrialization and it disappears gradually with the development of the productive forces and technology.

With the carrying out of socialist industrialization and the technical reconstruction of the national economy, hard work has been reduced a great deal and the distinctions between heavy and light labour as a whole have been markedly narrowed down in our country. However, there still remains a considerable amount of hard work in the fields of the national economy and the distinctions between heavy and light labour still remain as a basic difference in physical labour.

This results from the fact that the production processes in all domains of the national economy have not yet been fully mechanized or automated.

When the level of the technical development and the degree of mechanization and automation in production are low there remains a great deal of distinctions between heavy and light labour under socialism. Therefore, in order to markedly narrow down the difference between heavy and light labour it is necessary, above all, to advance technology.

The constant technical development and the materialization of mechanization and automation are a decisive guarantee for narrowing down the distinctions between heavy and light labour to a considerable extent by diminishing or doing away with the influence of the objects and conditions of labour on work.

The considerable reduction of the difference between heavy and light labour which remains even after socialist industrialization is an essential task that should be carried out in a new, higher stage of the technical revolution.

As a result of socialist industrialization and the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy all the branches of the national economy of our country have been equipped with modern technique.

To put all the branches of the national economy more firmly on the foundations of modern technique is a lawful course of the development of the technical revolution for scaling the material fortress, one of the two fortresses to be seized without fail on the way to communism after the realization of industrialization.

In order to follow the lawful course of the development of the technical revolution the latest achievements of science and technology should be introduced in an all-round way and, on this basis, all the production processes be mechanized and automated. The struggle for drastically narrowing down the distinctions between heavy and light labour is the very struggle for further equipping all the branches of the national economy with modern technique by completing mechanization and widely introducing semi-automation and automation in production. This means that the task of the technical revolution to reduce to a considerable extent the difference between heavy and light work reflects the lawful requirement for advancing that revolution onto a new, higher stage.

Only when the rural technical revolution is pushed ahead vigorously is it possible to successfully carry out the task of narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught as follows:

"Promotion of the rural technical revolution is a very pressing task before us today. We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside." (Ibid., 49.)

Along the road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the great programme for the construction of the socialist countryside put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the technical revolution has been actively promoted in our countryside under the powerful support of heavy industry. As a result, a remarkable progress had been made in the work of liberating the peasantry from difficult and arduous labour.

However, there still remain the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour.

The difference between agricultural and industrial labour finds its expression in the high intensity of labour of the peasantry compared with that of the workers and the main cause of which is the relatively low level of agriculture in material and technical equipment as compared with the advanced level of industry.

This is connected with the characteristics of the development of the rural economy and the long survival of that difference under socialism is largely due to the level of industrial development.

For this very reason there still remain the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour.

Therefore, the active promotion of the rural technical revolution in reliance upon the possibilities provided by the materialization of socialist industrialization is an important guarantee not only for ensuring a balanced development of industry and agriculture by making the rural economy keep abreast of fast developing industry but also for markedly narrowing down the difference between agricultural and industrial labour.

The task for making agricultural production highly intensive, which stands out as an important task at the present juncture, makes it necessary to accelerate the rural technical revolution with greater vigor.

Intensive agricultural production demands to further accelerate the rural technical revolution because it needs to increase means of modern machine technique in the per-unit-areas on the basis of the developed science and technique. This makes it possible to save much labour force to send it to other branches of the national economy and, at the same time, to further increase agricultural production.

The active promotion of the technical revolution is also needed to carry out the task of liberating the women from the household work which was advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution.

In order to free the women from the burdens of kitchen and household work various processed foodstuffs as well as diverse modern kitchen utensils such as washing machines, refrigerators, electric cooking pots, etc., should be produced and supplied to them in large quantities.

This presupposes technical innovation in the foodstuff and daily necessaries industries.

As seen above, it is an essential requirement of the three major tasks of the technical revolution clarified in a unique way by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism by energetically promoting the technical revolution.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the distinguished Leader, are the revolutionary

lines of policy enabling us to vigorously push ahead with the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society while solidly cementing the material and technical foundations of socialism through the acceleration of the technical revolution.

In order to build socialism and communism we must conquer the ideological fortress as well as material fortress.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, the important duty of proletarian dictatorship in our society where the exploiting class has been liquidated and the socialist system has emerged victorious is to working-classize the whole society by educating and remodelling the working people.

The policy of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society that should be upheld by the power of proletarian dictatorship after the establishment of the socialist system can be realized speedily in the course of pushing ahead with the technical revolution vigorously.

This is connected with the fact that the technical revolution which aims, in the final analysis, to liberate all the working people from the arduous labour and liquidate the class distinctions makes it possible to cultivate the advanced culture and working-class organization at the present moment. Man's consciousness is determined by the material conditions of the social life and, accordingly, in socialist society, too, it is remoulded with the development of technology and the improvement of the people's living standards.

The survivals of the outmoded ideology in the minds of the working people can be more speedily wiped out by introducing modern machine techniques into all the domains of production, especially into the domains and processes where there remains arduous labour, as it makes them conduct productive activities with advanced machine techniques.

And as it links production activities with modern machine techniques it makes it possible to train the working people with high spirit of organization and strong discipline and arm them with collectivism.

At the same time, the technical revolution plays an important role in raising the technical and cultural standards of the working people.

The technical revolution which requires to handle precision machines, presupposes the elevation of the standards of the general and technical knowledge of the working people and provides the working people with ample conditions for rest and cultural living by ensuring high productivity within per-unit hour.

The carrying out of the three major tasks of the technical revolution also makes it possible to accelerate the working-classization of the peasantry by eliminating the distinctions in the working conditions between the working class and the peasantry.

Especially, it expedites the revolutionization and working-classization of the women who occupy more than half of the population.

All these facts show that the three major tasks of the technical revolution are of weighty significance in accelerating the revolutionization of the whole society.

As mentioned above, the thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on fulfilling the three major tasks of the technical revolution after socialist industrialization is an immortal, original thought showing the way of expediting socialist and communist construction to the maximum by narrowing down markedly the distinctions between heavy and light work and between agricultural and industrial labour and relieving the women from household drudgery to free all the working people from arduous labour and by cementing ever more the material and technical foundations of socialism and accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

By advancing the unique thought on the three major tasks of the technical revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and made another great contribution to the practical struggle for building socialism and communism.

Our Party and people will energetically push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of revolution and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, thereby accelerating the complete victory of socialism and positively hastening national unification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, among children

HAPPY NEW GENERATION

When school is over for the day, lovely children—"flower buds"—troop to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, marching in line and singing, with unfurled Young Pioneer's banners in front of them. Every face betrays great happiness and joy.

In the world's first-class grand palace provided by the fatherly Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, little "scientists," "artists" and "athletes" broaden the knowledge they have acquired at school, displaying their talents to the full.

Before liberation their parents, bled dry at the hand of the Japanese imperialists, could not afford even to go to school, in spite of their ardent thirst for knowledge.

But our new generation, born in the era of our Workers' Party, learn to their hearts' content under the free education system until they reach the working age, at schools set up in the best places, knowing no such words as "tuition fee" and "school fee" and having nothing more to desire in the world.

Most blessed generation are our "flower buds" that are growing in the bosom of the father, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Whenever I watch happy faces of children, I cannot but be deeply moved by the benevolence, higher than the mountain and deeper than the ocean, of the fatherly Leader who brings them up benignly, taking them all to his bosom.

As far back as the early period of his revolutionary activities Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, formed the "Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union." Even in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he organized the "Children's Corps" to bring up many a youngster as a reliable reserve force of the revolution. Also, after the country's liberation, he personally

The younger generation grow into competent builders of socialism and communism with knowledge, virtues and sound body, learning and playing to their hearts' content with no worries under deep solicitude of the fatherly Leader

founded the Korean Young Pioneers to educate and train all our children into dependable workers and, at each period, clearly indicated the road for the Young Pioneers organizations to follow.

Ever since he set out on the road of revolution in his early years, he has dedicated everything to the benefit of the younger generation, surmounting hardships.

At the time of his early revolutionary activities and in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved Leader set up schools in person, introduced free education and wrote textbooks himself, in his endeavour to foster the heirs of revolution. Even while working out an operational plan by a campfire, he did not forget to conceive a far-reaching plan for the education of the future generations.

The warm love shown by the Leader for the education of the rising generation was turned to all children of liberated land with greater intensity.

He granted the right to learning to all those sons and daughters of the workers and peasants who had had no access to education. While on a local tour he would thread his way through the grass and show people where to build a school for their children. Under the difficult post-liberation conditions in which our country found it hard even to make a sheet of paper and a pencil, he raised the problem of pencil as the first item on the agenda of the session of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee. And from 1967 he troubled to introduce the universal compulsory nine-year technical education, opening a broader avenue of learning for our children.

Moreover, concerned for their life in hot summer and cold winter, he made the state issue new school uniforms and foot-wears to the children at every turn of seasons and build hosts of Young Pioneers' camp houses at scenic spots in mountains and on beaches as well as numerous children's halls, libraries and parks including the world's top class Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. Also, he got them to enjoy mountaineering and excursion.

There are too many things to enumerate the instances of the fatherly Leader's great love and care shown for the children.

Singing of the father, Marshal Kim Il Sung, and of their happiness and hope, children are coming to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Let me recall how this palace came to rise.

It was in 1956 that our designers started designing the palace. By then we had just managed to heal the war wounds and prepared only a stepping-stone for an advance.

In those days the economic situation of our country stood very difficult.

For all that, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, spared nothing for the sake of the children who were to shoulder the future of the country, saying: **"The children are king in our country."** He suggested to build a palace for the children.

When the palace was under construction, he visited the construction site many a time to show the way to built it better, and took every possible care that the palace should be built with best materials.

Every piece of marble and every sheet of carpet which add to the gorgeousness of the interior of the palace, and every tree and every blade of grass growing fresh green in its garden are all saturated with the fatherly Leader's warm affection and care for the children.

The palace was primarily designed to have wooden floor and its walls were to be plastered in stucco.

Learning this during his personal visit to the construction site, he asked where else they should use the good marble and what they should grudge if it was for the sake of the next generation. Then, he instructed that the floors and walls of the vestibule and big rooms be all laid with marble.

Receiving this instruction from him, the building workers felt something hot welling up in their hearts.

"Nothing should be spared if it is for the good of the coming generation"—what a warm love and deep care for the next generation these words imply?

The fatherly Leader called in the functionaries concerned in deep nights to see how the construction of the palace was going on, and took steps to speed it up and he, after examining the initial blueprint of the palace with floor space of 8,200 square metres, which was said to have been drawn up with great boldness by designing workers, told them to redesign it for erecting more magnificent and beautiful edifice covering 50,000 square metres, that is, more than 5 times bigger than the original one.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"All the wealth our country has and everything we are producing and constructing are for the benefit of our future generations."

He who had thus been dedicating everything to the happiness of the children did not stop giving meticulous guidance and showing every possible care until the palace was built.

Thanks to such an unbounded love and care of the fatherly Leader for the reserve force of the revolution the splendid Students and Children's Palace could tower up in the centre of Pyongyang, the capital, where now over 10,000 students and children enjoy a good time every day, developing their talents to the full, according to their makings and wishes.

I made a round of the palace acquainting myself with the stories of the Leader's sincere love woven around it.

In the corridor many boys and girls were hurrying their way to rooms where they were to conduct activities of the study circles according to their wishes and hobbies.

I was first led into the "Room for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

In the well-furnished study room an instructor was giving a lecture entitled "Marshal Kim Il Sung Advanced to Broader Areas after Organizing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army."

With their note-books spread before them the students were carefully taking down word by word the content of their Leader's glorious revolutionary activities, to keep it deep in their minds.

In other rooms students were holding an oratorical contest, a composition contest, an exhibition, a reading of literary works, a poetry recitation, a concert and an art contest. In the gymnasium students of a sturdy build were playing a game.

At every study circle room, we saw its members developing their talents to their hearts' content. Seeing our admiration, a worker in the palace said to us:

"Wherever you go it is all the same. It cannot be otherwise in this palace brimming over with the Leader's great love. The respected and beloved Leader said that under our socialist system all students can learn in such a big palace as this. He wanted us to accommodate as many students as possible to get them learn special techniques according to their wishes, broaden their varied general knowledge and thus grow up into serviceable workers with all-round developments. To this end, he told us in detail about the direction and contents of the work to be undertaken at the palace as well as about the ways and means for its implementation. As this is such a palace, each storey and each room serve the students and children for the cultivation of their knowledge, virtues and physique."

Several hundred rooms of the palace were all alive with the activities of the students and children.

At the observation platform on the roof of the 13th storey, the astronomy study circle members, future cosmos conquerors, were observing the sun and the moon with an astronomical telescope. The dance circle members, clad in flower-patterned skirts matching with their rainbow-sleeved coats, were dancing to the accompaniment of accordion music, fluttering like butterflies. And other children were studying physics, chemistry, the radio, the automobile and so on, in their respective study rooms to widen the knowledge they had acquired at school.

Observing the happy children, I was deeply moved.

Through their extracurricular activities in this palace tens of thousands of "flower buds" are growing to become able political workers, economic managerial workers, militarymen, scientists, technicians, artists, sportsmen and other workers who will be infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved fatherly Leader and who will take the fatherland upon their shoulders.

Embraced in the warm bosom of the fatherly Leader, our children study in happiness, arm themselves with his great revolutionary ideas and grow gallantly as his revolutionary soldiers. How resourceful and dependable they look!

Indeed, the happiest in the world are our children who are brought up delightfully in the unlimitedly broad and warm bosom of the fatherly Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Chi Ryong Cha

A Historic Law Which Ensured Freedom and Rights to the Working Class

— ON THE OCCASION OF THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROMULGATION OF THE LABOUR LAW —

The historic Labour Law drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, was promulgated in June 1946, 25 years ago.

The enforcement of the Labour Law drafted by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, was a great historic event of tremendous significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people and in the history of liberation struggle of the world people against exploitation and oppression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, said:

"This is a genuinely democratic law aimed at emancipating the factory and office workers of our country from the crushing colonial labour forced upon them in the past, at ensuring the improvement of their working conditions and material life and at opening up an avenue before them to freely build a new happy life." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 52.)

As was pointed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Labour Law was a genuinely democratic law expressing the interests of the working class.

The unrestricted development of the liberated country depended largely on whether or not the interests of the working class, the main force in the revolution and construction, were defended so as to make it freely participate in building a new life.

That is why the enactment of a democratic labour law was indispensable for the democratic development of our country.

As a colony monopolized by the Japanese imperialists for the long period of nearly half a century, our country was denied all political rights and suffered from extreme economic dislocation and cultural backwardness owing to brutal despotism and plunder such as could scarcely be found elsewhere in the world.

In particular, our workers were in a most distressing plight; they were forced to do indescribably inhuman toil and live on the verge of starvation for long years, as a result of the Japanese imperialists' rapacious policy of seeking high colonial profits. The Japanese imperialists gained fabulous profits by bleeding the Korean workers white; they sought prosperity for capitalism by working the toiling people of Korea like slaves.

Our workers were subjected to restless work of long hours and harsh exploitation everyday. According to data published by the Japanese imperialists, the working day ranged from 14 to 16 hours in many factories and enterprises.

Needless to say, labour conditions were in an appalling state.

Innumerable workers who were forced to do dangerous work without any form of labour protection provided became disabled or died because of labour accidents and diseases.

Although they were forced to do labour of long hours in work sites without protection facilities whatever, the Korean workers were paid starvation wages, far below the minimum living cost.

The Japanese imperialists exploited the Korean workers double by enforcing extreme national discrimination. The Korean workers were insulted and humiliated as members of an "inferior race" and paid as little as half the pay of Japanese workers doing the same work.

In order to squeeze our workers at maximum the Japanese imperialists made no scruple to force the worse conditions upon juvenile and female workers than those upon adult and male workers, less in wage and longer in labour hour. According to statistics published by them, in 1937 the working day for the Korean workers was longer than that for the Japanese workers; the working day for adult workers was 16 per cent longer, that for juvenile workers 25 per cent longer. As for the wage level, in the same year a Japanese worker averaged 2.03 won a day, as against 1.03 won for a Korean male worker and 0.06 won, the lowest wage of starvation, for a Korean female worker.

The road of a new life was open before the liberated working class of our country. They were fully ensured political freedom. But it could be by no means said that their working and living conditions were readily improved with the country's liberation.

Even after the Japanese imperialists were defeated and the country was liberated the remnants of the exploiting class remained, and this caused some obstacles for the working class to actively participate in building a new society.

Therefore, the question of radically improving working conditions and life of workers and ensuring them democratic rights was the question for making them play the role of the main detachment in building a new society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, had conceived the plan to ensure freedom and happiness to the working class, the leading class in revolution, since he started his revolutionary activities in his early years. On this basis he personally drew up and promulgated the Labour Law for defending the democratic rights of the working class which was an urgent problem to be solved for developing the country along democratic lines after liberation.

The Labour Law worked out and proclaimed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, had it as its aim to radically improve the labour conditions of workers and office employees, enhance their material well-being, eliminate the vestiges of imperialist exploitation in industry and realize the democratic liberation of the working class.

The law promulgated by Comrade Kim Il Sung gave effect to an eight-hour working day, equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, labour protection, social insurance, paid leave and various measures of health protection for all workers and office employees. The law prohibited juvenile work.

The Labour Law drawn up and issued by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, was an original, democratic law fully conforming to the historical development of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, pointed out as follows:

"...Our Labour Law is not identical with the labour law of socialist society, and what is more, it is fundamentally different from the labour law of a bourgeois country which defends capitalist exploitation. This law is democratic labour law conforming to the actual conditions in Korea." (Ibid., p. 58.)

The basic requirements in the stage of democratic revolution were to eradicate the footholds of colonial and feudal exploitation, to unite various strata of patriotic forces and build a democratic state. Hence, if a proper law on labour was not enacted and enforced, the working class could not fulfil its mission as the leading class and, still worse, the exploiting class would raise its head again.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, drew up the Labour Law, on the basis of a scientifically motivated, profound analysis of the historical conditions and balance of forces between classes at that time and by the law strictly restricted or prohibited acts of infringing upon the interests of the working class, acts of exploiting

The mass demonstration of workers hailing the Labour Law enforced on June 24, 1946

it unlimitedly in particular.

Thus, not only office and state-run factory workers but also those employed in private enterprises had their rights ensured by law.

As seen above, the Labour Law enforced in our country was characterized by the fact that it defended the interests of the entire factory and office workers and ensured democratic rights to them.

The enforcement of the Labour Law enabled our working class to enjoy the legally guaranteed, genuine democratic rights in labour and life. This led our working class to carry out with credit its historical mission to build a new society and reform society and fully display a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creativeness in the revolution and construction.

The Labour Law drawn up and promulgated by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the first democratic labour law not only in the history of Korea but also in the history of the world's colonial and semi-colonial nations; it greatly encouraged all the working class and the oppressed people of the world who were fighting for existence and democratic rights under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism.

Twenty five years have elapsed since the historic Labour Law was enforced. Now the appearance of our country has undergone a radical change.

Our country under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, has got rid of backwardness and poverty handed over from the past and turned into a powerful socialist state.

The working class in the northern half of our country is struggling might and soul for itself, society and the eternal prosperity and thriving of the country as the master of the state, whereas the working class in the southern half which was liberated on the same day is living a harder life than that under Japanese imperialist rule, under double or treble harsh exploitation and oppression by the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and their lackeys.

Two different situations in the northern and southern halves of the country urgently demand that the entire working class in the North and South further strengthen its ranks as an organized detachment, closely unite various strata of the masses, through its examples, around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and the brain and heart of revolution, and accelerate the realization of tasks for national-liberation, democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale.

The working class and people in the northern half of the Republic who are carrying out the revolution and construction in a favourable condition are waging a vigorous struggle upholding the grand programme for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half and realization of tasks of national-liberation, democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale, which was set by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The working class and popular masses in the southern half, encouraged by the great achievements of revolution and construction in the northern half, are bravely fighting for the South Korean revolution and national unification in spite of the enemy's brutal suppression.

By their powerful struggle the entire working class and people of the northern and southern halves of the Republic will surely force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, put an end to the split of our country and bring about the country's unification and democratic emancipation of the working class on a nation-wide scale.

The Line of Developing Large-scale Central Industry and Medium- and Small-scale Local Industry in Parallel in the Production of Popular Consumption Goods and Its Brilliant Materialization

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The Party, firmly maintaining the policy of developing large-scale central industries and medium- and small-scale local industries in parallel in the production of popular consumption goods, saw to it in the Seven-Year Plan period that new up-to-date factories of central light industry were set up and, at the same time, a lot of local industry factories were built with locally available reserves and that the technical reconstruction of local industry was pushed ahead actively in keeping with the development of heavy industry." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 8.)

As a result of the implementation of the *Juche*-oriented, original line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on developing the large-scale central light industry and the medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel, a great number of large-, medium- and small-scale factories have been built by our Party and people in a historically short span of time to turn them into a reliable base of consumer goods production, thereby further accelerating the building of the independent national economy and the general socialist construction of the country and rapidly improving our people's living.

It is our Party's consistent policy to develop the medium- and small-scale local industry side by side with the large-scale central industry in the production of popular consumption goods.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught as follows:

"Our experience shows that in view of the economic and technical peculiarities of light industry, it is, in general, rational to develop medium- and small-scale factories side by side with large ones. Especially it shows that it is an effective way of increasing consumer goods production and rapidly developing industry as a whole in the underdeveloped countries to build many local factories which are comparatively simple in technique and are small in scale. The construction of local industry is also of very great importance to the even development of all the localities in the country, and especially to the bringing of industry closer to agriculture and the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 213.)

The line on the parallel development of the large-scale central light industry and the medium- and small-scale local industry advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, is an original line as a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete reality of our country; it is a revolutionary line of accelerating the popular consumption goods production and the general economic growth of the country and building socialism and communism faster and better.

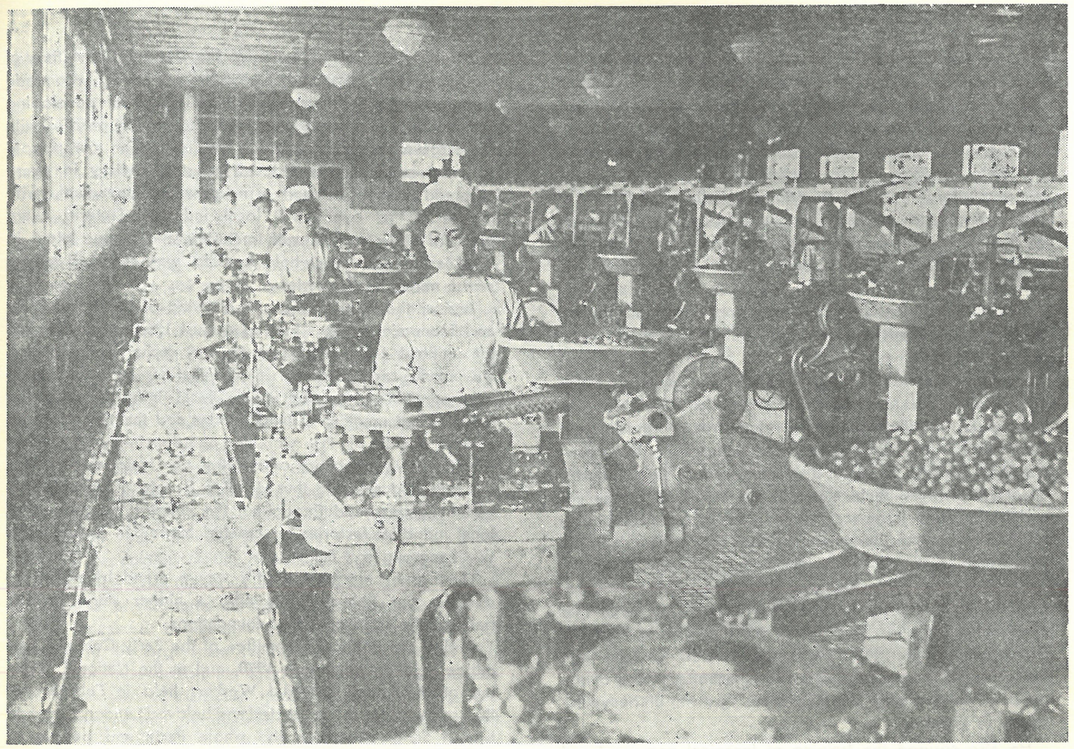
The line of parallel growth of the large-scale light industry and the medium- and small-scale local one, set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, makes it possible to promote socialist construction and meet fully the essential requirement of socialist-communist construction for the rapid improvement of the people's living by combining rationally the superiority of the large-scale industry and advantages of medium- and small-scale industry and bringing these into full play.

It can be explained by the fact that the parallel growth of the large-scale factories and medium- and small-scale factories makes it possible to bring into still fuller play their advantages, make up for deficits each other, improve the structures of the branches of the national economy and thereby assure the promotion of the country's economy and a rapid increase in the production of popular consumption goods.

The extensive, parallel growth of the large-scale industry and medium- and small-scale industry in consumer goods production also ensures the laying of a firm foundation for the independent national economy, which is an essential requirement of socialist-communist construction, and the high tempo of socialist economic construction.

The line is also of very great importance in the final solution of the rural question under socialism by bringing the relationship between industry and agriculture closer and strengthening the guidance and assistance of the working class to the peasants.

It is because that the local industry factories play a big part in enhancing still further the role of county which is a base linking town and country in all fields of politics,



Workers of the Pyongyang Cornstarch Mill effecting innovatory success everyday in the production of sweets through the vigorous efforts to reorganize and automate production processes upholding the beacon fire of fresh technical innovation kindled by the Leader in Huichon

economy and culture, facilitating socialist rural construction, developing all local areas evenly and gradually eliminating the distinctions between towns and villages.

The great significance of the creation and development of the medium- and small-scale local industry factories lies also in the fact that they play an important role in augmenting the defence power of the country.

The extensive growth of the local industry is of importance in utilizing the latent labour force, especially in making women in local areas widely take part in public activities, thus expanding the ranks of the working class and speeding the progress of their revolutionization and working-classization.

As seen above, the line of developing the medium- and small-scale local industry side by side with the large-scale central light industry, put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is the wisest line enabling us to carry out successfully the building of the economy and defences, raise the people's living standards rapidly and thus carry on the prospective tasks of socialist-communist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of our country, not only laid down the wisest, original line for the development of light industry but indicated the correct way of its implementation, leading correctly our Party and people for it.

Light industry was without its own base to speak of at the time of the country's liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The production of popular consumption goods therefore had to start from scratch.

Our fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had already in the early days of his revolutionary struggle conceived a far-sighted plan for building an independent sovereign state, rich and strong, on the fatherland to be liberated, and providing as early as possible a rich and civilized life to our people who had been maltreated in poverty for long years. He, getting over all difficulties explored the straight shortcut to the development of light industry after liberation.

In the post-liberation period of peaceful construction, upon a scientific analysis of the political and economic situation and tasks to be tackled in our country he saw to it that the province-run factories were built alongside modern light industrial factories, and producers' co-operatives were organized with handicraftsmen, thereby facilitating the growth of the local industry.

During the last Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, ensured that the national economy was reorganized into the war-time system and large-scale factories and enterprises were evacuated and dispersed for continuous production and that all efforts were directed to the expansion and development of the medium- and small-scale local industries at the same time.

In the post-war period of rehabilitation and construction which was set to heal the war wounds, too, the Leader consistently paid deep attention to the rehabilitation and construction of light industry.

He, having analyzed with a deep insight the post-war economic condition of the country and the perspective of our revolution, advanced an original, basic line of economic construction, such as never pursued by anyone before—the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry and simultaneously with it, developing light industry and agriculture.

It was difficult problem to develop preferencially heavy industry and, simultaneously with it, develop light industry and agriculture.

However, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution who originated the great *Juche* idea, ensured that while building up heavy industry enormous state investments were directed to the development of the central light industry to expand existing central light industry factories, increase their material and technical equipment and build anew large-scale light industry factories equipped with new modern techniques relying on domestic resources.

And, with a view to increasing the technical equipment of light industry factories, the Leader saw to it that preferential concern was given to the development of those heavy industrial domains connected closely with the consumer goods production for the better living of the people, while giving priority to the growth of heavy industry in general.

He also ensured the training of technical personnel and the reorganization of the management system.

Thus a large number of modernly-equipped central light industrial factories—textile mills, spinning mills, rubber-making factories, daily necessaries factories, meat-processing factories, etc.—were rehabilitated, expanded and built anew under the wise guidance of the Leader in a short time after the war and a powerful light industry base capable of meeting the ever-growing demand of the people for daily necessaries was built.

It was thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, that the modern central light industry developed at a very rapid rate and a big stride was made in the production of popular consumption goods.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, paid deep attention to the development of the local industry as well as the central light industry, and illumined a clear-cut path to the solution of all problems arising in the development of the local industry—problems of the direction of its development, of securing raw material bases, augmenting technical equipment of local industrial factories and training technical cadres, increasing the kinds and quality of products, improving the guidance and management of the local industrial factories, solving the problem of labour force; and he taught everything about the concrete way of tackling these problems.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, saw to it that the local reserves and possibilities were tapped to the maximum through a nation-wide movement to lay down the material and technical foundation for the local industry and effect a great innovation in the popular consumption goods production.

At the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, put forward a brilliant policy of developing the medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel with the large-scale central industry and called on our people to erect more than one local industrial factory in every city and county through a nation-wide movement, with the result that over 1,000 local industrial factories were built in a few months with materials and labour latent in local areas and the whole country was covered with a dense network of factories.

And at the Joint Changsong Meeting of the Local Party and Economic Workers held in August 1962 he put forward the militant task to strengthen the technical innovation movement and introduce mechanization and automation in production processes in the local industry, raise the level of management of functionaries and the technical and cultural levels of the working people, intensify cultural practices in production, create firm raw material bases for the local industry and thus develop it onto a higher stage, and he generalized throughout the country the models of local industrial factories he created himself in the counties of Changsong and Sakju.

The Leader unfolded in this way a grand blue-print to develop our light industry onto a higher stage on the basis of the solid economic foundations.

And at the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee held on January 9, 1970, and at the National Meeting of the Local Industrial Workers held in February of the same year, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, called on the whole Party and people to effect a new leap forward in the development of the local industry and make a fundamental change in the popular consumption goods production.

Our working people who are always boundlessly loyal to the Leader waged a vigorous labour struggle to crown the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with the name of a congress of victors.

In a matter of a few months they erected over 1,760 local industrial factories including 500 factories or so dedicated as a gift of loyalty to the Party Congress.

The Leader rendered it certain that the technical reconstruction of the local industry was actively pushed ahead in keeping with the development of heavy industry. As a result, our local industry has now been equipped with excellent home-made machines and installations and its technical equipment has been improved steadily.

As seen above, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and revolution, has presented the correct line and policies to develop our local industry and boost the production of popular consumption goods at each stage of the development of revolution, leading the struggle of our Party and people for their implementation along the one road of victory and enabled our light industry to reach a higher stage.

The line of parallel development of the large-scale central industry and the medium- and small-scale local industry in the production of popular consumption goods, set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of revolution—a line which reflects most correctly the objective demands of the development of our light industry and the lawful requirement of the development of the national economy as a whole and that of socialist-communist construction—bore a brilliant fruition, and it is displaying greater vitality as the days go by.

As a result of the materialization of the line of parallel growth of the large-scale industry and the medium- and small-scale industry in the development of light industry, a powerful light industrial base has been built and the people's living has improved radically in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"...Our country now has all branches of light industrial production including the textile industry capable of turning out more than 400 million metres of high-quality fabrics a year, the foodstuff industry and the daily-necessaries industry, and there have been established up-to-date light-industry bases which can meet by their own production the demands of the working people for consumer goods ranging from drapery to goods for cultural use." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 8.)

With the steady expansion of our light industrial bases consisted of large, medium, and small-scale factories, the production of popular consumer goods is increasing at an ever higher rate. Between the years 1958-1969 the local industrial production in the domain of light industry grew 6.3 times. The total output of light industrial goods showed an increase of 5.3 times during the same period.

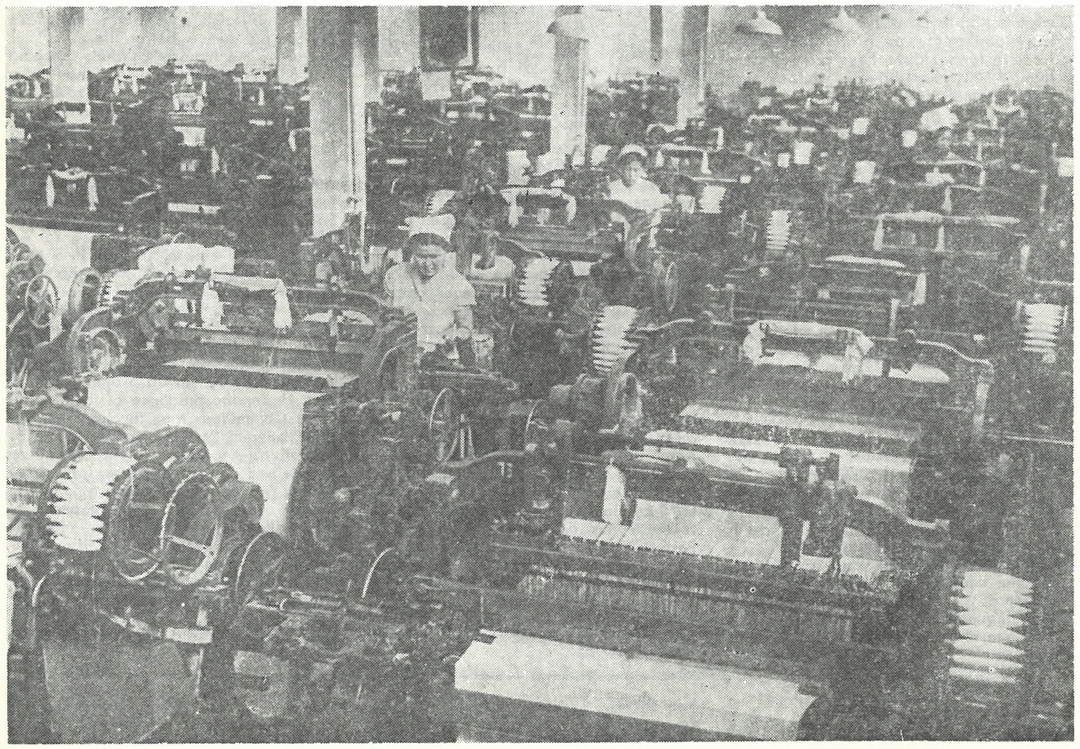
The successful implementation of the unique line of developing the large-scale central industry in parallel with the medium- and small-scale local industries in the production of popular consumption goods, rendered it possible to increase rapidly the accumulations of the country and direct much more state funds towards the development of heavy industry, large-scale light industry and agriculture. This resulted in promoting the industrialization of the country and ensuring a steady high rate of the growth of the national economy as a whole, and enhancing the material and cultural standards of the people.

The implementation of this line also has made it possible to bring industry and agriculture into closer relationship, strengthen the guidance and assistance of the working class to the peasantry, thereby facilitating greatly the final solution of the rural question.

As the Party's policy of developing rapidly the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry was carried into effect, the ranks of the working class have been swelled still further and the revolutionizing and working-classizing of the working people, and especially of women, has been accelerated.

All this success is unthinkable without the unrivalled and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who grasps in time all problems arising in life with sagacity and puts forward unique ways of solution always maintaining the firm stand of *Juche*, arouses the masses to action and solves problems with vigour and boldness. And it proves implicitly the correctness and vitality of our Party's original basic line of socialist economic construction and of our Party's line of parallel development of the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry in popular consumer goods production, advanced by our Leader.

A view of the weaving workshop of the Sakju Textile Factory which grew into a big modern one thanks to the Party's correct policy of parallel development of the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industries



A WHITE-APRICOT PROCESSING FACTORY WITH ITS RAW-MATERIAL BASE

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, earnestly taught that great numbers of fruit-trees should be planted all over the country to develop the food-processing industry further and improve the dietary life of the people. This teaching of his was delivered at the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee, at the Changsong Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Functionaries and on many other occasions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"Our country has no place where the fruit does not grow well. Apricot, peach, apple, pear, Korean prune-prunus tomentosa, strawberry and the like grow well all alike. In the regions like Changsong, such fruit-trees should be planted in large numbers, instead of using wild fruits alone, and, a big amount of their fruits be processed in the future."

Taking to their hearts the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, the people of Hoeryong County, who, as a result of the harsh exploitation by the Japanese imperialists, had only a few white-apricot trees in former days, have created more than 1,500 *chongbo* of white-apricot groves and other orchards. So, a white-apricot processing factory built in their county harvests a large quantity of white-apricots every year to produce tinned stuffs, jam, medicinal cake, wine and various kinds of other foodstuffs. It not only meets the demand of the county but also delivers a big amount of them to other localities and even exports some to foreign countries.

* * *

Hoeryong County is located in the northern tip of our country. Its ravines now boast of young white-apricot trees.

Only ten years ago, no co-operative farm of this county had a white-apricot orchard.

In March 1959 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, visited Hoeryong County and directed his kind attention to every aspect of the life of co-operative farmers there. Worrying himself over their lower living standards than those of other local folks, he taught in detail about ways of developing the county and elevating the living standards of the peasants by utilizing the mountains, untying one knotty problem after another.

That day, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, advised people to plant many white-apricot trees, which grow well in their locality, on hills as well as in deserts, around houses and by the roadsides, suggesting that they should put the mountains to good use in order to be well off anyhow.

The joy of the county folks knew no bounds as they met Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who, even while so fully occupied with the guidance of state affairs, paid a personal visit to their county, more than a thousand ri away from Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, to show them the concrete ways of improving their living conditions.

In days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle—be it in deep night of encampment or on the march towards the homeland—it had been a constant concern to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who had set out on the road of the revolution in his early years, to exploit the inexhaustible natural resources in the beautiful land of our country, and thus ensure a good living for our people. After liberation, with a view to realizing that far-reaching plan of his, he denied sleep and rest, making his way to a remote village in a deep frosty night, and consulted with people, solved knotty problems for them, even taking state measures.

Having met Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who cared for the life of the people with the mind of a real parent, and received his instructions directly from him, the working people in Hoeryong County made a firm resolve to execute his instructions under whatever circumstances.

All of them came out as one to make their county overgrown with white-apricot trees.

The County Party Committee explained and brought home to Party members and co-operative farmers the on-the-spot teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and united and inspired the highly enthusiastic masses to create white-apricot orchards.

Under the guidance of the County Party Committee, the County Co-operative Management Committee conducted investigation of right soil for orchard, and set about drawing up a prospective plan for it.

A lot of knotty problems cropped up in creating hosts of white-apricot orchards.

While carrying on the work of thoroughly arming the working people in the county with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the County Party Committee organized and mobilized the masses energetically to effect the Leader's on-the-spot teaching.

The Party and working people's organizations organized and conducted the intense study of the on-the-spot teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in various study groups according to their specific features. In the meantime, leading functionaries persuasively explained the Leader's far-sighted plan to Party members who, in turn, did so to non-Party members.

The leading functionaries intensified their political work, giving the co-operative farm members and other county folks a full understanding of the fact that by planting white-apricot trees one by one, they were carrying on the honourable struggle for the realization of the lofty intention of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, to get the country rich and strong and make the people live a better life.

True to the fatherly Leader's teaching that the land of Hoeryong should be turned into a base of white-apricot production for further improvement in the people's livelihood, office and factory workers, students and even Women's Union members in residential quarters came out to help co-operative farmers in planting orchards, and Socialist Working Youth Leaguers formed "youth shock-brigades" to assist them. Of course, they did so after they finished their daily assignments two or three-fold.

The County Party Committee organized its work basing itself on such seething revolutionary zeal and creative power of the masses in overcoming all bottlenecks, and set up a demonstration unit. Under the guidance of the County Party Committee, the functionaries of the Obong-*ri* Party Committee and Co-operative Farm Management Committee ascertained the right place for white-apricot growing after making a complete survey over tens of *ri* wide expanse of their village. The Socialist Working Youth Leaguers followed Party members. They were the first to turn up 20-odd *chongbo* of low hillsides in an elated spirit as if to remove a mountain at one go.

The low hills did not afford enough area of orchards to attain their original goal, so they planted fruit-trees also on cloddy and desert land, around their houses and by the roadsides, with the burning desire to carry through the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Through their devoted labour struggle, the barren land of "Yogol" was turned into a splendid orchard.

The members of the fruit-growing team did their utmost to keep from withering every fruit tree they had planted.

They weeded in time and gave additional fertilizer. As it was their first experience, they had to go to a distant place to learn technical know-how, then pruned offsprings, doing their best to develop the trees into a good shape.

They tended their trees with the mind of a mother nursing her baby. A gust of wind was enough to awake them from their sleep and make them rush out to set the supporting sticks right. In winter, they wrapped the young trees with straw so as not to hurt any trees or sprays.

The devoted labour of all the co-op farm members in the *ri* bore fruit. They built the "garden of white-apricots" with an area of 160 *chongbo*, after several years of mastery over the low hills nearby, and the result was that it yielded more than 140 tons of white-apricot last year alone.

The County Party Committee intensified political work to generalize such an example of Obong-*ri* in good time.

There was nothing impossible, when the masses took the Leader's on-the-spot teaching to their hearts, and turned out to carry it through.

The beacon-fire lit by the Obong-*ri* youth shock-brigade members grew into a flame to spread all over the land of Hoeryong, and more and more orchards came into being here and there, as the days went by.

In Taedok-*ri*, Party members, true to the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, led the van of the masses in making terraces on the desert hillsides to plant white-apricot trees. The young folks in Dokhung, Kungsim, Kumsaeng and Ingye-*ri* formed shock-brigades and threw their whole strength into creating white-apricot orchards according to their respective prospective plans.

The white-apricot processing factory organized a team for making a raw-materials base, and planted white-apricot to expand its own raw-materials base. Workers and schoolchildren planted it around their factories and schools, and the Women's Union members in residential quarters along the roadsides of the county seat.

Their work, however, was not a smooth sailing.

The spring came round after they planted the white-apricots. But, to their regret, they found some of the young trees in the shady places, exposed to a strong wind, failed to bear the cold, although they had wrapped them with straw in the autumn to get them pass the winter.

Even under the unfavourable condition with things growing more and more difficult the County Party Committee, holding fast to the revolutionary work principles, consulted with the masses more often and counted on their strength to carry through the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the Party's policies.

The functionaries of the County Party Committee and the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee repeatedly explained to the Party members and co-op farmers what Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, had taught at the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee and on the occasion of his on-the-spot guidance to Hoeryong County, to bring it home to their minds and make them realize that they had to plant and replant white-apricots scores, nay, even a hundred of times, until they would turn all the hillsides of county and neighbourhood of their factories and villages into a rich "fruit garden."

They led the working people along, explaining to them that if large numbers of fruit-trees were planted and tended with good care, five-six years at the most would be enough for the trees to bear fruits, as mentioned in the teaching of the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving birth to splendid orchards to be handed down to posterity as well.

The organizations of the Agricultural Working People's Union, the Socialist Working Youth League and the Women's Union, too, intensified the study of the on-the-spot teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and consulted as to what practical measures to take to tide over difficulties.

In this course, the entire population in the county came to understand the real intention of the Party, and renewed their resolve to rise in the struggle for its accomplishment.

In Taedok-*ri* the white-apricot saplings planted in three *chongbo* over the Chaeqogae hill showed a poor rooting rate because of aridity.

The *ri* Party Committee called a Party members' on-the-spot conference in the Chaeqogae orchard.

As it was spring, no small number of saplings were putting forth shoots in the orchard. Seeing them, the Party members thought many things.

"Utmost sincerity is said to get a flower bloom even on the rock. Then is it impossible for us to make the flower bloom on the tree tended by the people who are living in the era of the Workers' Party under the wise leadership of the gifted Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung?"

They repented seriously of their failure in living up to the faith and expectation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader. Now, they braced themselves up with the unanimous resolve never to stop tree-planting and careful tending until they would fill up the treeless spots though it might take them three years or five years.

The members of the fruit-growing team nursed stout seedlings, transplanted them with utmost care, watering and applying an ample amount of manure.

While striving to save the transplanted seedlings, they made active endeavour to fill up the treeless spots. And they finally turned that place into a "white-apricot garden," where flowers bloom every year. In the course of such a struggle, the desolate land of the county changed into a white-apricot orchard.

The County Party Committee did not rest content with the creation of the "white-apricot garden."

It repeated the explanation of the fatherly Leader's on-the-spot teaching and his far-reaching plan to drive it home to the minds of the Party members and co-operative farmers. In the meanwhile, it organized the masses to bring them into action so that they would break a road through their orchards, harvest greater quantities of white-apricots from the existing trees and activate fruit-processing.

Thus, all the co-operative farms in Obong-*ri* and other villages built roads in a few years, with dales reclaimed, and hillsides cut off, making every orchard accessible by the tractor and motor-vehicles.

In keeping with the yearly increase in the number of fruiting orchards, Hoeryong County built up on its own a white-apricot processing factory with a capacity of 500 tons per month, which now turns out tasty processed apricots.

Following the fatherly Leader's teaching, Hoeryong County which had only a few white-apricot trees only 10 years before, has now more than a thousand *chongbo* of "garden of white-apricots" and other fruit-producing bases, from which it gathers in a stable harvest of diverse fruits such as apple, peach and grape, and regularly supplies raw materials to its local industry.

This praise-worthy result is attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the devoted struggle waged by the Red cooperative farmers and other dwellers in that county to accomplish his teaching with all sincerity, bearing it in their minds at all times.

As the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had so predicted visualizing a distant future, Hoeryong County has today established reliable white-apricot supply bases within the county and made further advance in the food processing industry to enrich the dietary life of the people.

Yun Kap Pung

The Invincible Militant Banner for Victory of the South Korean Revolution and the Cause of National Unification

Putting forward the great revolutionary programme for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution in his report on the work of the Central Committee to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, brightly illumined the road for the South Korean revolutionaries and people to follow and reclarified our Party's policy for independent national unification.

In the report Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, defined more clearly the character, basic task, motive power and object of the South Korean revolution, on the basis of a profound analysis and summing up of the development of the situation and the historical experience of the revolutionary movement in South Korea, formulated in an ingenious way the scientific and revolutionary strategic and tactical principles for hastening the victory of the revolution, drawing on the experiences and lessons gained in the South Korean revolution, and made clear once again our Party's fair position and principled ways for the unification of the country.

The line and policy for the South Korean revolution and the national unification, set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of revolution, have not only given a most scientific exposition to all problems arising in the carrying out of the South Korean revolution, an organic component part of the Korean revolution, and the cause of national unification but also indicated concrete ways for their realization, on the basis of the great *Juche* idea and the steadfast anti-imperialist revolutionary stand. Therefore, they constitute the only correct fighting programme, a sure guarantee for the victory of the South Korean revolution and the cause of national unification and serve as a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for expediting the nation-wide victory of the revolution. By suggesting the most scientific and revolutionary ways and means for the victory of the national-liberation democratic revolution, they also give powerful encouragement to all people fighting for national independence and freedom and make an outstanding contribution to further developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theories on social revolution and on the solution of national problem.

As to the character and basic task of the South Korean revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The South Korean revolution is a national-liberation revolution against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution against the stooges of U.S. imperialism—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and their fascist rule. The basic task of this revolution is to drive the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression out of South Korea and eliminate their colonial domination and to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship and establish a progressive social system, thereby attaining the democratic development of South Korean society." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, pp. 79-80.)

This is the most scientific definition of the character and task of the South Korean revolution, which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has given on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of national and class contradictions in South Korea and the clear foresight of the future prospect of the South Korean revolution.

The U.S. imperialists are the real rulers who exercise all power in South Korea, and are the No. 1 target of struggle in the South Korean revolution. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule are the root cause of all miseries and sufferings of the South Korean people. In carrying out their colonial subjugation policy in South Korea the U.S. imperialists rely on the tiny handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, the heinous enemy of the people, who are faithfully executing the former's policy of aggression and war.

From this it follows that neither democratic development of society nor continued advance of the revolution can be expected in South Korea unless the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are forced out of it, their colonial rule smashed, the military fascist dictatorship overthrown and an advanced social system established.

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, that the South Korean revolution should be a national-liberation revolution and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution, reflects the lawful requirements of the development of the South Korean revolution and that of the Korean revolution as a whole, and the urgent desire of the South Korean people, and thus brightly illumines the road ahead of the South Korean revolution.

Also Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, more explicitly defined the motive power of the South Korean revolution as follows:

"The motive power of the South Korean revolution is the working class and its reliable ally, the peasantry, and the progressive student youths, intellectuals, patriotic-minded armymen, some patriotic-minded national capitalists and people of small-propertied classes who are opposed to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys." (Ibid., p. 80.)

This definition of the motive power of the South Korean revolution by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is based on a correct analysis of the character and class relations of South Korean society, the socio-economic status of the people in all walks of life and their interests in and attitude towards the revolution.

Ever since the liberation of the country from Japanese imperialist colonial rule up to the present, the South Korean people have untiringly continued their revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and its underlings. In this course they have suffered a lot of sacrifices and setbacks.

In the crucible of the arduous revolutionary struggle the South Korean revolutionaries and people have gained the most precious lesson that the South Korean revolution can emerge victorious only when it is guided by the *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and the strategy and tactics based on it, and come to have firm faith in it.

It is a precious revolutionary truth shown by the experience and lessons of the South Korean revolutionary movement that power can be won only by a revolutionary method.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea came to realize more keenly that they could win power only by the revolutionary struggle method under the circumstances where the reactionary South Korean rulers would not give up their ruling power meekly but were desperately resorting to counter-revolutionary violence to stifle the progressive forces. They drew a priceless lesson that in order to win victory for the revolution, they had to be fully prepared to resist the counter-revolutionary violence of the enemy with revolutionary violence while waging an active mass struggle for democratization against fascism." (Ibid., pp. 85-86.)

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on resisting counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence is a great idea the justness of which was proved by the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the truth of which was confirmed by the serious lessons from the failures the South Korean people suffered in their revolutionary struggle by countering the armed enemy only with a peaceful method and a mass movement, and by the historical experience of the world revolutionary movement.

History knows no instance of a reactionary class or an invader giving up its or his domination voluntarily. Moreover, South Korea is under the heels of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world imperialism, who are stamping out all the freedom and democratic rights of the South Korean people at the point of bayonet. Such being the situation, the South Korean people can win power and attain freedom and liberation only through a decisive revolutionary struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and topple their colonial rule. This was confirmed by the April Popular Uprising in 1960 that led to the overthrow of the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, a lackey of U.S. imperialism, and the subsequent developments. And it showed that such a struggle could be brought to a victorious conclusion only when the broad masses of the people including the workers, peasants and student youths were mobilized under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, the vanguard detachment of the working class.

Drawing on this lesson, the South Korean revolutionaries found the key to advancing the revolution in the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class, and formed the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and steadily strengthened and developed it, surmounting all hardships and difficulties.

The formation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which takes the immortal great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, as its unitary guiding idea is a brilliant embodiment of his distinguished idea and unique policy on building a Marxist-Leninist Party capable of leading the revolution in South Korea, and the most

precious success which the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people infinitely loyal to the Leader have scored in their revolutionary struggle.

Elucidating the strategic and tactical line for the victory of the South Korean revolution in his report, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, expounded a distinguished idea and original policy on organizing and strengthening the revolutionary forces in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"In order to vanquish the counter-revolution and achieve the victory of the revolution in South Korea, it is necessary to strengthen the revolutionary forces steadily. Only when the forces of the revolution are adequately prepared, is it possible to repel the counter-revolutionary offensive of the enemy in time and, further, meet the great revolutionary event in full readiness." (Ibid., p. 88.)

The strengthening of the revolutionary forces is an essential requisite for the victory of the revolution. Today when the objective situation of the revolution is maturing in South Korea it is a more urgent task to strengthen the revolutionary forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught that the Marxist-Leninist Party, the General Staff in revolution, should be strengthened, and the basic masses such as the workers and peasants closely rallied around it to firmly build up the main force of the revolution and, at the same time, an anti-U.S. united front for national salvation formed, embracing all the patriotic forces and the masses in all walks of life under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and democratization.

The formation of the main force—the basic driving force of the revolution and the force capable of dealing decisive blow to counter-revolution—is the fundamental question upon which depends the victory of the revolution.

The idea of firmly building up the main force of the revolution advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, after making a scientific analysis of the role of the working class and its vanguard party in the revolution as well as of the revolutionary character of the peasantry in a colony and their role as the ally of the working class, is a new original idea in the theory of Marxism-Leninism on the problem of strategy in the revolution.

The policy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on forming an anti-U.S. united front for national salvation embracing the broad strata is an outstanding unique policy that renders it possible to build up powerful revolutionary forces, by welding all the strata interested in the revolution into a single political force with the main force as the backbone so as to thoroughly isolate the counter-revolutionary forces and secure the overwhelming supremacy of the revolutionary forces, and meet the decisive hour of the revolution actively, while constantly preserving, accumulating and increasing the revolutionary forces.

The revolutionary forces can steadily grow in scope and strength only when a widespread mass struggle is unfolded. In the flames of struggle, the popular masses are further awakened, their organizational binding promoted and the core ranks of the revolution expanded. Therefore, the more urgent the task of increasing and strengthening the revolutionary forces becomes, the more positively the mass struggle should be unfolded. What is important here is to analyse and appraise the prevailing situation scientifically, take into due account the demands of the development of the revolution and the level of the consciousness of the masses and put forth suitable fighting slogans and choose the right forms and methods of struggle, and to skillfully exploit all possibilities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"An important task before the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people at the present stage is to positively develop the mass struggle for realizing the democratization of society against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist suppression by its henchmen." (Ibid., pp. 89-90.)

The struggle to realize the democratization of society against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist suppression by its lackeys in South Korea makes it possible not only to meet the urgent demands of life of the South Korean people but to firmly build up the revolutionary forces and, at the same time, get them ready for the decisive struggle for overthrowing U.S. imperialist colonial rule and seizing power. What is important in this struggle is to organically link up the political with the economic struggle and closely combine the democratic movement of the student youths with the political struggle of the workers and peasants.

If the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people solidly build up a political army and constantly accumulate their revolutionary forces through struggles in accordance with the strategic and tactical line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, they will be able to greet the decisive hour of the revolution in full readiness, and relying on the powerful revolutionary forces, they will eventually seize power and achieve the sacred objective of the South Korean revolution.

Today the South Korean revolutionaries and people have before them a weighty yet honourable task to achieve the victory of the South Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"...The South Korean revolution is a struggle of the South Korean people themselves for their liberation from the national and class oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their minions. The oppressed and exploited popular masses can win freedom and emancipation only through their own revolutionary struggle. Therefore, the South Korean revolution should, in all circumstances, be carried out by the South Korean people on their own initiative." (Ibid., pp. 90-91.)

The idea of our great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the South Korean revolution should be carried out by the South Korean people on their own initiative is a revolutionary idea, which comprehensively embodies the indispensable requirement of the uniform development of the Korean revolution and the lawful requirement of the development of the South Korean revolution and enables the South Korean revolutionaries and people to have high pride and sense of responsibility and give limitless scope to their revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit.

In the report Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, reaffirmed the principled stand invariably held to by our Party in the struggle for national unification and indicated concrete ways for its accomplishment ever more clearly, thereby opening up a broad avenue to national unification before our people.

In the past 20 odd years our Party has made every sincere effort for national unification. It advanced not only the ways of achieving the complete unification through the free north-south general elections without any outside interference after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea but also the ways of promoting unification through a series of intermediary steps.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys turned down for no reason all our Party's just proposals reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the whole nation and answered them with aggression and provocations, while wantonly trampling underfoot the aspiration of the South Korean people for national unification. Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the most faithful minions of U.S. imperialism, who have inflicted a capital punishment on those who uttered the mere word of "peaceful unification," are talking about a sort of "peaceful unification programme" while crying for the "unification by prevailing over communism." This is a stupid political ruse aimed at dampening the ever-growing trend towards independent peaceful unification in South Korea, covering up their treachery to the country and nation and distracting the attention of the world people who support the national unification programme of our Party.

The peaceful unification of the country is unthinkable so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, Pak Jung Hi puppets, are left alone in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"For the accomplishment of the cause of national unification, it is essential to chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland, from South Korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution." (Ibid., p. 94.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is the most revolutionary, principled and solely just programmatic guide to the settlement of the unification problem, which is based on the all-round analysis of the historic experience accumulated in the past 20-odd-year struggle for independent national unification and of the present realities of South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors are chased out of South Korea, their running dogs are wiped out and the people become the master of power, national unification will be achieved by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way.

Today we are provided with all necessary conditions for crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and accomplishing national unification.

Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, the entire North and South Korean people will successfully accomplish the historical cause of national unification and the nation-wide victory of the revolution by waging the all-people struggle ever more vigorously.

U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS, STOP RECKLESS PLAY WITH FIRE AND GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA AT ONCE

We are marking the "Month of Joint Anti-U.S. Struggle for Forcing the U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army out of South Korea" in an atmosphere of the whole land seething with a revolutionary zeal to carry out the first two years' task of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 next year, upholding the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, at the historic Fifth Congress of our Party, as well as the torch of new technical innovation kindled by him in the Huichon District. On this occasion, the entire Korean people with burning hatred against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the ringleader of world reaction and the sworn enemy of the Korean people, sternly denounce them and renew their firm resolve to force the aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish national unification without fail and to reliably safeguard peace in Korea and in the Far East.

Marking the month of joint anti-U.S. struggle, the broad anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and the revolutionary people of the world are unfolding a world-wide anti-U.S. struggle against U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for forcing their aggressor troops out of South Korea, while expressing ever firmer militant solidarity with our people in their just struggle for national unification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors launched a surprise armed attack against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950, in the vain hope of stifling our young Republic in its cradle and extending their crooked hands of aggression on Asia and the socialist countries. In an attempt to realize their aggressive design at one stroke, the U.S. imperialist armed invaders threw in the Korean war huge armed forces over two million strong including the main of their ground, sea and air forces, the troops of their 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet troops as well as a large amount of up-to-date combat equipment, and employed the most barbarous methods and means of warfare unprecedented in war history.

However, no frenzy of the enemy could bring our people to their knees.

Under the pre-eminent leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategic genius, our people and the People's Army displayed peerless valour and mass heroism and won a great historic victory over the allied forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism in the fierce three-year long Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953), inflicting an ignominious defeat on the armed invaders, thereby creditably defending the precious revolutionary gains, the freedom and independence of the country, and the honour of the fatherland and the nation and safeguarding the cause of socialism and the peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War clearly showed that no force could conquer a people who had risen up for the freedom, independence and progress of the country under the leadership of a great leader, firmly taking their destiny in their own hands.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the 'strongest' in the world, burst the myth about their 'mightiness' to smithereens and started the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade" (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism, p. 19.)

In the Fatherland Liberation War the Korean people foiled the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists against the socialist countries, firmly defended the eastern outpost of socialism and greatly contributed to developing the national liberation movement of the world oppressed nations onto a new plane.

After the war our people, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, rose up to recover the war damage in the northern half of the Republic in a short span of time and pressed forward the revolution and construction for the prosperity and development of the country, while making every effort to achieve the cause of national unification, the cherished desire of our nation.

Our policy of independent peaceful unification and our people's struggle for its materialization enjoy the unanimous support of the world people, who treasure national independence and peace, and of the widespread public opinion.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, have turned down all our fair and reasonable proposals for national unification. Entrenching themselves in South Korea even after the war, they have systematically violated the Korean Armistice Agreement while feverishly making preparations for another war of aggression in an attempt to realize their aggressive design at all costs.

They have reinforced their aggressive armed forces and the puppet army in a big way, improved their equipment and built and extended military air fields, harbours, strategic roads and other military bases and installations. They have also shipped in tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles and even moved their army command to South Korea from Japan. While thus stepping up preparations for an aggressive war, they have incessantly committed nefarious hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic. The move of the U.S. imperialists for war provocation is entering a reckless stage as the might of socialism rapidly increases in the northern half of the Republic and their colonial rule undergoes an ever-deepening crisis in South Korea in face of the powerful revolutionary advance of the people there.

These years the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated with greater frequency armed raids and gunfirings against the areas of our side along the Military Demarcation Line as well as intrusions into the territorial waters and air of our side.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"As regards the uninterrupted intrusions by the U.S. imperialists into the sacred territory, territorial waters and air of our country, they are no accidental occurrences but a link in the chain of their premeditated manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea." (Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists, pp. 82-83.)

In the wake of the visit to South Korea of fiendish Johnson, the former war boss of U.S. imperialism, to instigate a new war, the U.S. imperialists sent against our side the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the big spy aircraft "EC-121" and then the armed spy ship "I-2" in June last year. All these military provocations together with their intensified hostile activities along the Military Demarcation Line are a striking proof of their systematic, premeditated move for new war provocation.

Especially the U.S. imperialist aggressors, while staging the deceptive "U.S. army reduction" farce, are pitchforking their air force, naval vessels and mass destruction weapons into South Korea and are working hard to reinforce the South Korean puppet army and "modernize" its equipment. Almost every day, they perpetrate grave military provocations against the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line, in the air and on the sea.

In the past, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleashed the aggressive war in Korea after carrying out systematic armed raids against our side and making vicious warmonger Dulles visit the trenches along the 38th Parallel to fan up a war in South Korea.

Present developments in South Korea and along the Military Demarcation Line bear a close resemblance to those 21 years ago when the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean war.

In accordance with their notorious "new Asia policy" the U.S. imperialists are positively enlisting even the aggressive force of the revived and rearmed Japanese militarism in their move for new war provocation in Korea. Having paved the road of reaggression for the Japanese militarists against South Korea by rigging up the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty," the U.S. imperialists are scheming to drive the regenerated Japanese militarist force as a "shock force" for a new aggressive war in Korea, while tightening the military compact between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Japanese militarists, on their part, are speeding up militarization and fascistization of Japan in their vain attempt to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by taking advantage of the war policy of U.S. imperialism. They have already worked out an extremely adventurous war plan for invasion into Korea under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and are now impatiently watching for a chance to throw their aggressive armed forces into the Korean front, in case a war breaks out.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have set up the most reactionary military fascist dictatorship in South Korea in the post-war period and are now hell-bent on excluding all the socio-political factors that stand in the way of the implementation of their policy of aggression and war. They arrest and imprison at random, and mercilessly murder, revolutionaries and patriotic-minded people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and for the independent peaceful unification of the country. At the same time, they speed up the militarization of the South Korean economy and squander what they have plundered from the people in preparing a fresh war of aggression.

All these facts testify to the fact that the manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism for unleashing a new war against the Korean people have reached the most reckless stage. Due to the ever-intensifying manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for new war provocation Korea is now in an extremely grave situation where a war may break out again at any moment. Peace in Korea is maintained only by the persevering efforts of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and her powerful defence force.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy are the root cause of all misfortunes and tribulations of the South Korean people, a decisive obstacle to the unification of our country and a main source disturbing peace and security in Korea and the Far East.

Only when U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression, is withdrawn from South Korea and its colonial rule liquidated, can the danger of a new war be removed in Korea, the South Korean people delivered from the

present miserable plight and the Korean question solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

U.S. imperialism is not only the implacable enemy of the Korean people but the nefarious common foe of the people in Asia and the rest of the world.

Where U.S. imperialism stretches out its tentacles of aggression not a single day passes without the bloodshed of people, and no country is free from the threats to the national independence, freedom, peace and security.

Especially, the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia, extremely aggravating the general situation in this region. Pressed into a tighter corner with their aggressive manoeuvrings running up against the great wrath and resistance of the peoples of the whole world including the American people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are now trying to realize their aggressive ambition against Asia by means of "making Asians fight Asians" by framing up an "anti-communist" military alliance with the Japanese militarists and their other Asian puppets and satellite countries under the signboard of the so-called "Nixon doctrine."

Today, there is no task more urgent than to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressive force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The peoples of revolutionary countries in Asia, the Palestinian people and other fighting Arab peoples, the African and Latin American peoples fighting for freedom and liberation and all the revolutionary peoples of the world should be firmly banded together to deal blows at U.S. imperialism and dismember it. The peoples in revolutionary and fighting countries should tear arms and legs off U.S. imperialism and behead it in all parts of the world." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 106.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught, U.S. imperialism will bite the dust in the end when the world revolutionary people, however small their strength may be, thus all unite and jointly wage a forceful struggle against U.S. imperialism and dismember it everywhere.

The Korean people who put U.S. imperialism on the downhill will march forward in the future, too, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and all the revolutionary peoples of the world under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. Especially, they will firmly unite with the peoples of the revolutionary countries in Asia and dynamically wage a joint anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Korea of today is not Korea of yesterday and our might has grown incomparably stronger than 21 years ago.

Our people are closely united as never before around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and have turned the revolutionary base of the northern half, a sure guarantee for national unification, into an invincible force under his sagacious leadership.

Our People's Army has grown into a modernized one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary army of cadres who can crush any enemy, the entire people are placed under arms and the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

We also have a great number of comrades-in-arms and friends in the world, and the world revolutionary people actively support and encourage our people in their righteous struggle.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the reality, not run riot and should withdraw from South Korea right away, taking all lethal weapons with them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"We are striving to prevent war, but we are never afraid of it. If the imperialists jump at us by force of arms, we shall destroy the aggressors to a man so that they may not return home alive. We shall strengthen the nation's defence power and decisively shatter any surprise attack by the enemy, firmly safeguard the socialist gains and impregnably defend the eastern outpost of socialism." (Ibid., p. 74.)

If the U.S. imperialists doggedly follow the road of war in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Korean people, they will surely sustain a defeat tens of hundreds of times greater than that they suffered in the past Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists must stop a reckless play with fire and quit South Korea at once.

Our people will force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and accomplish the national cause of the country's unification without fail.

Invincible are our people who are vigorously marching ahead toward national unification and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The Expansionist Ambition of U.S. Imperialism and Israeli Aggressors Is Doomed to Failure

The aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors against the Arab peoples are becoming more and more pronounced with each passing day.

Having occupied part of the Arab land by means of the burglarious aggressive war the Israeli aggressors, under the patronage of U.S. imperialism, are scheming to keep it for good, far from withdrawing unconditionally and immediately. Not only that, they are busying themselves with preparation for a new all-out war to seize wider areas of the Arab land, openly making an insolent demand that "the whole land between the Nile and the Euphrates should belong to Israel."

The Israeli aggressors, absorbed in territorial expansion under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, are committing repeated armed invasion against the U.A.R., Syria, Lebanon and other Arab states, increasingly intensifying their manoeuvres for aggression and war against them.

The rascals are making indiscriminate bombing not only on the front-line areas but on the peaceable residential districts, iron works, schools and so forth in the depth of the rear, perpetrating towering crimes of massacring peaceable inhabitants and children.

The Israeli aggressors, aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism, are also committing fascist atrocity of destroying thousands of dwelling houses and imprisoning and massacring tens of thousands of Arab people in the occupied areas. Furthermore, a criminal scheme is being hatched by them to drive 300,000 Palestinians out of the Gaza district. Zionists had already forced more than 1,700,000 of Palestinians out of their native land. The criminal act they are now going to commit is part of their heinous manoeuvres to suffocate the struggle of the Arab peoples for freedom and liberation and swallow completely the land they now hold illegally.

The burglarious aggressive ambition was laid bare even more nakedly by the Meir clique, the faithful lackeys of U.S. imperialism, when they recently advanced a "boundary plan." This aggressive "plan" envisages the "demilitarization of the Sinai peninsula under their illegal occupation," the continued occupation of other areas and the exclusive use of the Jordan river. This is an open declaration of their sinister design to swallow it up completely far from getting out of the occupied Arab land, which clearly shows how brazen and shameless aggressors they are.

It is clear to all that the Israeli aggressors must withdraw from the sacred Arab territory which they usurped. Nevertheless, they are scheming to move the "boundary" deep into the

Palestinian guerillas come out as one in the struggle for repulsing U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggressors and regaining their fatherland

Arab land. Indeed, this is a shameless aggressive "plan" that can be drawn only by the gangster-like Israeli aggressors who are lost in wild-dream of establishing "Zionist Imperial State" in the territory of others.

The expansionist ambition of the Israeli aggressors to build "Zionist Imperial State" in the vast land of Arab under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism is an open challenge to the Arab peoples who have risen in the just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggressors for the national independence and dignity and to the revolutionary peoples of the world who are unanimously demanding the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from their illegally gained land.

Such highhandedness of the Israeli aggressors is solely due to the active support and patronage of U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"The Middle East crisis has resulted from the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who, putting up the Zionists as a 'shock force,' are trying to suffocate the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle mounting among the Arab people and bring this area under their yoke." (Answers to the Questions Raised by the Foreign Journalists, p. 121.)

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war against the Arab peoples are a link in the chain of their world strategy. The U.S. imperialists, while directing their spearhead of aggression to Asia, are actively supporting and encouraging the brigandish aggressive machinations of the Israeli aggressors and driving them to fresh anti-Arab manoeuvres to realize their ambition of aggression towards the Near and Middle East.

The U.S. imperialists, the shameless aggressors, putting up the Israeli aggressors as a "shock force" in their aggression against the Near and Middle East, are supplying them with a great number of air planes, tanks, rockets, electronical equipment and various informations under the plea of "equilibrium of force."

At the same time, they are increasing the economic "aid" to boost the "strength" of Israel, and even directly hurling a large number of their aggressor army in it. This year alone their military aid to Israeli aggressors is expected to increase by one billion dollars.

Regarding the just struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their fatherland as a thorn in the flesh, the U.S. imperialists are making all sorts of heinous machination to emasculate it. In conspiracy with the Israeli aggressors they instigated the reactionaries of Jordan, their stooges, to a large-scale armed attack against the heroic Palestinian guerillas with the aim of strangling their struggle at one blow. This is the offspring of the wicked plot of the U.S. imperialists to make the Arab peoples pit themselves against each other to achieve their aggressive aim against the Near and Middle East with ease.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are now loudly clamouring about "peace in the Middle East" or "fair solution of the Middle East problem." However, the developments reveal clearly that their "peace" scheme is no more than their war policy and that it is no more than a deceptive move to camouflage their aggression and mislead world public opinion.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader who disturb peace and security in the Near and Middle East and the most heinous enemy of the Arab peoples.

With no aggressive and war machination can the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors achieve their expansionist ambition.

In face of desperate aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, the Arab peoples, while frustrating them at every step, are firmly determined to unite their force and intensify their anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle to defend their national independence and dignity and honour.

Referring to the ever-pronounced expansionist ambition of the Israeli aggressors, U.A.R. President Anwar Sadat of late solemnly declared: "We will not yield an inch of the occupied territory. We will liberate the land at all costs." This is a clear expression of the determination of the people of the U.A.R. to fight to the end against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Israeli aggressors.

The U.A.R., Libya, Sudan, and other Arab countries held a summit conference and reassured their united action in their anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle and are strengthening their militant cohesion and solidarity.

The anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle of the Arab peoples is a just struggle to defend national independence and dignity, restore the occupied Arab land and to accomplish the Palestinian people's cause of liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"The Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and Zionists for their aggressive manoeuvres in the Near and Middle East, fully support the Arab people in their just struggle and express firm solidarity with them." (Ibid., p. 121.)

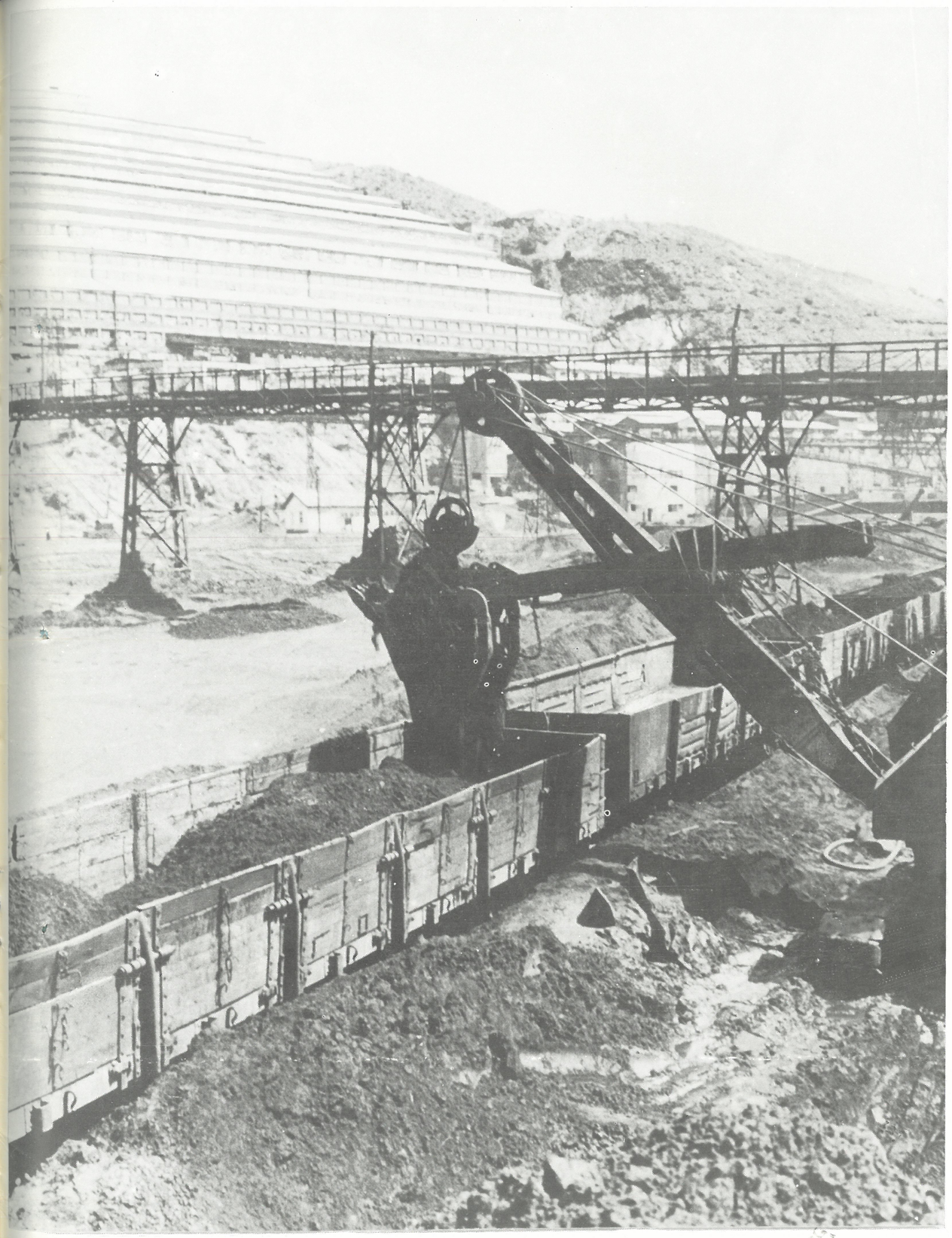
The Korean people, who are waging a struggle to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and attain the independent national unification, actively support the Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and the Israeli aggressors for national independence and dignity and extend firm solidarity to them.

The Arab peoples enjoying the strong support of the people of the whole world will certainly win final victory in their anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle.

U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors, don't run wild against the Arab peoples; they must withdraw at once from the usurped Arab territory.

INSIDE BACK COVER: A view of the concentration plant of the Musan Ore Mine rendering a great contribution to building the economy and defence

BACK COVER: Kindergarteners of the Nimangji Co-op Farm growing happily in the benevolent bosom of the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung with nothing more to desire in the world



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